AUCTION SALES. GEO. P. GORE & CO. R OPENING TRADE SALE RY COODS Y, MARCH 0, 9:80 A.

HALL MAKE ANOTHER Catalogue Auction Sale ednesday, March 10, AT 9:30 A. M. SHARP, OF

SHOES, AND SLIPPERS

Assorted Ties & Sandal en's Hand and Machine Sewed Goods

ready for inspection Monday. GEO. P. GORE & CO... 80 and & Wabaab-av. March II, at 9:30 a. m. TRADE SALE

Rock. and Yellow Ware. ISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,

EREMPTORY SALE AUCTION HE FINE ART DEPOSITORY,

220 WABASH-AV., Imported Mirrors, avings, aintings, and er Colors.

COMMENCING y Morning, March 9, clock, 2:30 and 7:30 p. m., ad continuing daily until closed. GESHALL retires from business this sale without reserve.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers, 84 and 86 Handolph-st. SIGNEE'S SALE,

& 86 Randolph-st., Morning, March 9, at 10 o'clock & Japanese Goods, HOR ORNAMENTS, HOKE, BOXES, FANCY GOODS, 46, SON, FLERSHEIM & CO., Anetioneers. BY HENRY & HATCH, cessors to Chas. E. Raddin & Co., etioneers, 137 & 139 Wabash-av. EA LARGE TRADE SALE

SHOES, AND SLIPPERS, EDNESDAY, MARCH 10, LAR AUCTION TRADE SALE GOODS, CLOTHING, ps. Furnishing Goods, Cashmeres, A. s. Ladies' and Gents' Hosiery, Corsell, Cutlery, Notions, etc.,
AT 10 O'CLOCK A: M.
HENRY & HATCH, Auctioneers.
Jr., Manager. By POMEROY & CO.

Elison, Pomeroy & Co., Auct JESDAY'S SALE. L FURNITURE SALE

OF THE NORTHWESTERN GRAND | RAILWAY COMPANY, Jan. 13, 1881.

Can be beautifully DYED.
CLEANED, and REPAIREM.
at trifling expense and expressed C. C. D. Doodk &
McLAIN, 80 Dearborn
and 261 West Madisonsta, Chicago, & 167 North

nts very reasonable.

Pittants can see the rooms and learn prices

Figure 1 to the junior or the undersigned.

SAMI. GEHR.

114 Dearborn-BUSINESS CHANCES. Mic Sale to Close a Partnership Account. E BOUTHWARK FOUNDRY. reh E. at 2 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exs, will be sold at public sale the very valuable
sty known as THE SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY,
sling of a large lot containing 3% acres, bounded
shington-Federal, Fourth, and Fifth-sts,
if the buildings, machinery, tools, and fixtures.
for immediate operation. For farther particusoly to
MERRICK & SONS,
se auctioneers. OTHES CLEANING.

ATLANTIC HOTEL,

VOLUME XL.

SILKS!

Have consummated a large purchase of the above Silks

at a great reduction from the

regular prices, enabling us to offer a POSITIVE BAR-

Ouality A, \$1.95.

In addition to the above we

Satin De Lyon

At \$1.50 Per Yard.

We invite Ladies to exam-

ine these qualities of Silks at

the above prices, as they are

a decided bargain, and fully

20 per cent lower than simi-

lar qualities are offered at

Mandel Bros.,

STATE-ST.

Michigan-av. and 22d st.

NECK WEAR.

ENGLISH

NECKWEAR.

/13 & 115 STATE-ST.,

Open this morning a large

Invoice of the Latest Novel-

ties in London Neckwear.

The assortment is large, the

styles and patterns are quite

Hall--First Ploor. Wholesale--Upper Floors.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT,

ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN

LAKESIDE BUILDING.

Southwest corner of Adams and Clark-sts.
The building is now being remodeled and furnished the thoroughte

Fire and Burglar-Proof Vaults

The Finest Passenger Elevator in the City,

HEATED THROUGHOUT BY STEAM,

STATE AND UNITED STATES

OFFICES AND COURTS.

160 & 162 Washington-st.,

lear La Salle-ut. and the New Court-House.

these single and en suite.

uiding heated by steam and furnished with a first
as Fascenger Elevation floor especially suited to
wants of Board Trade men.

will continue our sale of

B, 2.10.

2.25.

2.45.

2.85.

3.10.

Black Satin

SPRING DRESS GOODS

Grand Assortment! Oriental, Japanese,

Turkish, and Persian EFFECTS.

Prices Guaranteed the Lowest in Chicago. WE HAVE NOW ON EXHIBITION "ADVANCE STYLES"

"SEASON'S **NOUVEAUTES,"**

NOTICEABLE For "SPECIAL MERIT" are: 250 PIECES 46-inch All-Wool French DeBeiges

50 CTS. PER YARD. 300 PIECES Superior Quality Fr'ch Cashmeres. SAPPHIRE, BEIGE, TURQUOISE, Etc.,

50 CTS. PER YARD. 200 PIECES 46-inch Shoodas Sublime. 75 CTS. PER YARD. 46-inch Silk and Wool Damasses. \$1.00 PER YARD.

46-inch Silk and Wool Plaids. \$1.25 PER YARD. Choice and Original Designs in Yokohama Cloths.

33 CTS. YER YARD. APPLICATIONS POR SAMPLES WILL RECEIVE PROMPT ATTENTION Invariably the Leaders of Popular Prices. MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

"Select List."

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.'s Select List of Local Newspapers.

Many persons suppose this list to be composed of CHEAP, low-priced newspapers. The fact is quite otherwise. The catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL-FACED TYPE it is in every instance the BEST. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. The list gives the population of every town and the circuistion of every paper. IT IS NOT A CHEAP LIST. At the foot of the Catalogue for each State the important towns which are not covered by the lists are enumerated. IT IS AN HONEST LIST. An old advertiser writes: "I prefer the LOCAL LIST for the reason that, while but few persons in any particular town subscribe for a class medium for large city weekly) nine out of ten subscribe for their local paper, and the tenth one borrows it from his neighbor."

An advertiser, who spends upwards of \$5.000 a year, and who invested less than \$50 of it in this List, writes: "Your Select Local List paid me better last year THAN ALL THE OTHER ADVERTISING IDID."

The rates charged for advertising are barely onefifth the publishers' schedule. The price for onefifth the publishers' schedule. The price for oneinch one month in the entire list is \$850. The price
ular rates of the papers for the same spreular rates of the papers for the same spreare \$1,093. Its The islandular to see the papers,
of the papers of the same spreare \$1,093. Its There is the papers of the same spreare \$1,093. Its There is the papers,
of the papers of the same spretiles and towns of which \$8 are State Capitals. \$71
places of over \$5,000 population, and 485 County
Seats.

For copy of List and other information address

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., Newspaper Advertising Bureau,

10 Spruce-st., New York.

BUSINESS CHANCES. TO LUMBERMEN, Or parties wanting a good business—I want Lumber or Capital to stock a yard in Chicago. Have ample docking and shipping facilities for 20 m. feet, and thoroligh knowledge of the business. Full particulars given at confidential interview. First-class city references given and required. Address, for ten days, Y 58, Tribune office.

\$25,000. ducements.

Ipals may apply for particulars to

EDWARD L. BREWSTER,

104 Washington-st.

FOR RENT. PATENT LAWYERS. Offices in the Bayard Building,

PATENTS. T. S. E. DIXON-DIXON & SMITH,

PATENT ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS. Rooms 43 & 45, 145 LaSalle-st., Major Block, Chicago, Patents procured, and Patent Atigation conducted. Charges nce invited. (Take Elevator.)

GUNS, &c. E. E. EATON. GUNS

AMMUNITION. FISHING TACKLE AND CUTLERY, No. 53 State Street, Chicago.
—Established 1853.—

MONEY TO LOAN By JOSIAH H. REED, 52 William-st., N. Y., In amounts as required, on IMPROVED CHICAGO PROPERTY, at BEST RATE.

Applications received and promptly attended to by H. A. HURLBUT, is Handolph-st.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1880, WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

The Chicago Paily Tribune.

rs. WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO., Chicago

Dear Sirs: We think it was King Solomor who said, "There is nothing new under the

white a prospect for the union acres stutuminhabited of the great Western country!
Emigration from "Fatherland" and the
"ould sod" may as well stop right here, for

surely Cook County, after your magnanimous offer, will prove to the world that she is equal

say, Do your best. The eyes of the whole country, from Maine to California, are upon you. At your peril let there be no failure.

To you, gentlemen, we would say, Issue to us One Hundred (100) Shares in this far-sighted

ust as fast as the Boys put in appearan

per it may do the most good.

deep-rooted enterprise, for which we au-

ork before them, we shall be glad to have you take use of this communication whenever and

PARDRI**d**GE'S.

We have now the LARG-

EST RETAIL FRINGE

STOCK in the United States.

This is no exaggeration. See

for yourself. For BEAUTY

OF DESIGN, VARIETY OF

PATTERN, AND LOW

PRICES we have no com-

INSPECTION INVITED.

SILK and CHENILLE Fringes, 40c to

Grass and Whalebond Fringes, 65c to

Bead and Chenille Bringes, 75c to

Solid Bead Fringes, 75c to \$6.00

Latest Novelties Received Daily.

BUTTONS.

In all the new and desirable Mate-

rials, Shapes, and Colorings, at Lowest Prices.

SAMPLES

Sent on Application.

Orders receive prompt attention.

PARDRIDGE'S

MAIN STORE,

114 & 116 State-st.

COCOA AND BROMA.

ALWAYS ASK FOR

WEBBS

Cocoa and Broma.

DELICIOUS FLAVOR.

CHEAP IN PRICE. ESTABLISHED 1843. FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS,

PUREST INGREDIENTS.

petitors.

\$3.00 per yard.

\$3.50 per yard.

\$6.00 per yard.

per yard.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROTHERS.

ing into the future?

EXTENSION WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO.

1881, by request of the coming President of the United States and thousands of our best citizens, some of

MARCH 11, 1890.

them over EIGHTY years old. PRIZE OF ONE DOLLAR

Offered in the interest of the Clothing Trade and Willoughby, Hill & Co. to EVERY MALE CHILD BORN IN THE COUNTY OF COOK, STATE OF ILLINOIS, DURING NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER OF 1880, AND JANUARY AND FEBRUARY, ALSO THE FIRST FOUR DAYS IN MARCH OF 1881. The giving of this Prize is subject to certain conditions, which we will explain to the "old man." We will also increase the amount of prize if allowed to name the boys. Willoughby, Hill & Co. have taken upon themselves a great responsibility. Some

amount of prize if allowed to name the boys. Willoughby, Hill & Co. have taken upon themselves a great responsibility. Some people say they have bit off more than they can chew; also, there are already rumors that Willoughby, Hill & Co. will jump the city next October. But we are receiving encouragement from all parts of the world, and believe we can meet all demands.

We understand four new clerks have been added to the Marriage-License Department, but that don't "scare" Willoughby, Hill & Co. We will keep our promise if it takes every dollar that Vanderbilt has got. We are in earnest, for don't you see our object? Why, every prize boy will have his clothes bought of Willoughby, Hill & Co. until he is old enough to buy them himself; then he will soon buy his boy's clothes of us; then his boy's boy will wear clothes bought of us; then his boy's boy will wear clothes bought of us; then his boy's boy's boy's boy will have his clothes of Willoughby, Hill & Co. We can keep on with these "begats," for Willoughby, Hill & Co. mean to live as long as they can on purpose to clothe these boys.

by, Hill & Co. mean to live as long as they can on purpose to clothe these boys.

Willoughby, Hill & Co. are light weights, the whole firm weighing but 250 pounds, and they are somewhat known as the "Quickest," "Sleepless," "Restless," "Tireless," "Ceaseless" workers for customers on the face of the earth. We ought to know enough to sell good goods at lowest prices, as we expect to be in business for, we hope, a hundred years. Store THEN to be bounded by Madison, Clark, Monroe, and Dearborn-sts., with a beautiful garden in the centre of the block for our PRIZE BOYS to play in.

WILLOUGHBY, HILL & CO. CLOTHIERS OF MEN-KIND OL-O-VER,

CORNER CLARK AND MADISON-STS 190 feet frontage, four stories high. Also, 539 MILWAUKEE-AV., cor. Bucker-st. 150 feet fromtage. Also, CORNEE BLUE ISLAND-AV. AND TWELFTH-ST. 163 feet frontage. 503 feet frontage of Clothing Store OPEN TILL NINE AT NIGHT. "Country Clothing Dealers copy as usual."
To Country newspapers please copy without ense to W., H. & Co.

PAPER HANGINGS. TISTIC

PAPER HANGINGS, PRENCH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN.

Finest Stock in the City.

HILGER & CO. 204 & 206 Wabash-av. | 2d door south of LAKE NAVIGATION.

NAVIGATION OPEN. Goodrich Transportation Co.

TRI-WEEKLY, FOR RACINE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, MANI-TOWOC, LUDINGTON, and MANISTEE

FOR GRAND HAVEN AND MUSKEGON STEAMER ALPENA, The First Bent for GRAND HAVEN, Etc., THURSDAY EVENING, 11th Inst., at 7 o'clock.

Office and Docks foot Michigan-av. T. G. BUTLIN, Supt.

STATIONERY, &c. BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY AND PRINTING, All of Superior Quality and at Low Prices. The J. M. W. JONES Stationery and Printing Co., Monroe and Dearborn-sta

BLANK BOOKS PRINTING, AND STATIONERY. J. W. MIDDLETON, 55 State-St. Large Stock, Good Work, Low Prices.

PROPOSALS. COOK COUNTY POOR FARM.

Proposals will be received until March 15, 1880, 2 o'clock p. m., by the Board of County Commissioners of Cook County, for a tract of land situate in said county, adjoining some water course and adjacent to a railroad, not less than 30 acres nor more than 30 acres, suitable for a Foor House and farm purposes. Said proposals to state distinctly the description, improvements, facilities for drainage and water supply, and such other advantages as the owner may deem for the interest of the county.

The Board of Commissioners reserve the right to reject any and all bids must be addressed Board of Commissioners of Cook County, and indorsed "Proposals for Poor Farm." Proposals for City Printing.

In accordance with an ordinance of the City Council, the undersigned invites from publishers of the Daily Papers printed in the English and German languages in the City of Calicago proposals for doing the Advertising by publication in such Newspapers for the various Departments of the City Government for the current-fiscal year ending Dec. 31, 1880. I desire scaled Proposals per Square inch of space, also a separate Proposal per I,480 Ems, the standard in each case to be Agate Type. Bids will be received until Friday, March B, 1880, at 5 o'clock p. m., addressed to the City Comptrolier, and marked "Proposals for Advertising." Right reserved to reject any and all bids. Respectfully, THEODORE T. GUINEY. Comptrolier.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
OF ALL KINDS
PAIRSANKS, MORSE A OO.
111 & 118 Lake St., Chicago. WASHINGTON.

The Ways and Means Committee Renewing Action on the Tariff.

Paper, Salt, Sugar, and Malt Duties Likely to Receive Attention.

Decision Favorable to an Inthat he was all right for the times as they were then, but not for the present period. Why are you not eatisfied with revolutionis-ing the society of the present day, without delving into the future? crease of Duty on Hoop Iron.

We admire your pluck, and you deserve the thanks not only of the men and women of Cook County, but of the Clothing Merchants and Treders generally throughout the United The House Devoting Its Time to Firing Off Campaign Speeches,

> Appropriation Bills and Other Needed Legislation Are at a Standstill.

> Capt. Eads Explains His Ship-Railroad to the Canal

> Committee. While De Lesseps Appears Satis-

fied with the Result of His Conference.

Outlines of a Democratic Bill to Bender. Inoperative the National Elec-

tion Laws. enator McDonald Begins a Lengthy

Speech on Fitz John Por-

ter's Case. THE TARIFF.

wagnington, D. C., March 2.—The high-tariff people of the Ways and Means Committee are becoming humbler-minded, and are ready to agree that the House and the people have some rights in this matter of tariff legislation. Today Mr. Wood said that there were about 100 revenue bills before the Committee on which reports ought to be made. Upon this Mr. Carlisle made some very pointed remarks, and did some exceedingly plain talking, saying that the reason the Committee had lost the confidence of the country and the House was its refusal to act on just such bills involving precisely the same principles, and that it would be just as proper to indefinitly postpone all those now pending as those which had already been postponed. After this clearing of the atmosphere the Committee indulged in some sensible talk on the various propositions before it to decrease the duties on paper, wood-pulp, type and chemicals, bichromate of octash, malt, and salt. Thursday was set to hear the advocates of the reduction of the duty on salt, and on Friday will be heard those.

Who want pres paper. ple of the Ways and Means Com

WHO WANT PREE PAPER. The majority of the Sub-Committee appointed on Sugar, Messrs. Carlisle, Tucker, and Frye, Sub-Committee, consisting of Carlisle, Tucker, Frye, Gibson, and Garfield, has been appointed tives of Havemeyer and of Durant, and the lobby agents who claim to represent neither party, have already returned to renew the complicated arguments on these questions. On Thursday the Committee will hear these who are interested in retaining the present duty on salt, and on Friday an opportunity will be given to the advocates of the reduction of the paper tariff to express their views, so that the Committee has already renewed its consideration of the tariff on sugar, on salt, and on paper, and to-day the Committee unanimously agreed to a bill to change the duty on malt from 20 per cent ad valorem to 25 cents a bushel specific duty. This is a compromise between the brewers and the maltsters, and is really an increase of duty.

rease of duty.

HOOP-IRON.

There was a discussion in the Cabinet this afternoon of the merits of the hoop-iron controversy, and an opinion submitted by the Attorney-General to the effect that the Treasury might classify "out tron" under a specific rate of duty. Under Schedule E, 2,504 of the Revised Statutes, are found the following provisions: Revised Statutes, are found the following provisions:

"All band, hoop, and scroll fron, from one-half to six inches in width, not thinner than one-eighth of an inch, 1½ cents a pound; not thinner than No. 20, wire gauge, 1½ cents a pound; thinner than No. 20, 1½ cents a pound. All hoop-fron used in a variety of manufactured articles has been held to be subject to this duty, which is very onerous. Consumers have sought to evade this by cutting the iron hoops into lengths and boring a hole in one end, and have claimed that such pieces should come under the following classification, same schedule: "Manufactures—Articles, vessels, and wares not otherwise provided for, of brass, iron, lead, pewter, and tin or other metal, except gold, silver, platina, copper and steel, or of which either of these metals shall be the component material of chief value, 35 per cent ad valorem."

This would make the burden on the consumer of this iron much lighter, and a decision of the Department put hoop-iron so prepared under the latter classification. The manufacturers of hoop-iron have been besiezing the Treasury Department since January for a revocation of this decision, and the result of to-day's Cabinet meeting would seem to have settled the question in their favor. Mr. Sherman, however, said to-day that the decision of the Attorney-General was not final, and that the whole question would have to be passed upon by Congress.

POLITICAL SPEECHES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The Democrats have thrown down the gauntlet, and, under the pretense of considering a bill to prevent the assessment of Federal officeholders, they have commenced a series of campaign speeches. Today, notwithstanding the fact the Government Printing-Office will be closed in one week until Congress shall appropriate the \$400,000 that was spent in printing at the extra session (for which there was neither estimate nor appropriation ESTABLISMED 1843.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

BEAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE BY ALL GROCERS.

Ashland-av. Residence.

No.254 Ashland-av. southeast corner van Buren-st. a superior 2-story brick house, with marble front. containing 15 rooms, with all measure importants and the Democracy stop to take up the Appropriation bills are postponed, and the Democracy stop to make campaign whole house; has good brick barn, iron fence, &c. difect front on Ashland-av. Is foest on van Buren-st. Price, 12,00. The major portion may reamin on mortgage at i per cent interest.

BUSINESS Property.

FOR SALE—Very desirable centrally located Business Lot, 50:1%. Apply to

A. J. AVERELL.

No. 17 Dearborn-st.

CELLULOID GOODS.

CELLULOID (Water-proof Lineral) CELLULOID (Water-proof Lineral) CELLULOID (Water-proof Lineral) CELLULOID GOODS.

CELLULOID Water-proof Lineral Contest of the current slanders of the party press. House cepecially contrasted the Civil-Service policy of the Administration with the removal of Arthur and Cornell and the fact of the subsequent support by the Administration of Cornell's Gubornatorial candidacy. As to the Civil-Service policy had been systematically violated by his

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the criticism of the message is that the words "hands off," addressed to Europe, are easily spoken, but that if there should be any occasion to make a physical assertion of the Monroe-Hayes doctrine the United States would be in a bad predicament, as it is absolutely without an effective fighting navy. It is doubtful whether the most insignificant European naval Power could not blow our war-ships out of water, and it would be difficult to find officers brave enough to risk their lives in some of our unseaworthy tubs.

Before leaving for Philadelphia this afternoon, De Lesseps concluded his address to the
Select Committee on Interoceanic Canais, and
was followed by Capt. Eads, who read a paper
devoted largely to a general discussion of the
resources of modern science, and of its capacity
to deal with any problem submitted to it. "It
can build a tower reaching to the region of
eternal anow, or an arch whose span may be
measured by miles," said Capt. Eads, " if only
the necessary means be furnished."

HB SCOUTED THE IDEA

de Lesseps would like to put the United States, with reference to the canal of Chagres, into the position into which England was put by him with reference to the canal of Suez. Unfortunately for M. de Lesseps, this is precisely what the President of the United States, in his message, very plainly and truly intimates that the United States do not intend that he shall do.

united States do not intend that he shall do.

STILL LESS SUCCESSFUL

was the attempt of M. de Lesseps to beeloud
the clear intention of his company, as organized
by him, to reserve to foreign tribunals the decision of all questions arising out of the operation of the canal,—questions in which, from
the nature of the case, the coasting trade, as
well as the general commerce of the United
States, must be vitally interested. The truth
simply is, that M. de Lesseps committed himself
to this great enterprise not only without taking
fairly into account the views, convictions, and
policy of the United States on the subject, but
really without taking the views, convictions, and
policy of the United States into account at all.

The President's message on the interoceanic
canal was referred in the Senate to-day to the
Committee on Foreign Relations, of which Mr.
Eaton, of Connecticut, is Chairman. This may
be regarded as the death-blow to the proposed
Special Committee on Interoceanic Canals, desired by Senator Gordon.

SECRETARY EVARTS' REPORT.

SECRETARY EVARTS' REPORT.

Following are the resolutions reported to the House on Monday by the Select Committee on the Interoceanic Canal:

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the establishment of any form of protectorate of any one of the Powers of Europe over independent States of this Continent, or the introduction from any quarter of a scheme or policy which would carry with it the right of any European Power to interfers with their concerns, or to control in any other manner their destiny, or the transfer to any such Power, by conquest, cession, or acquisition in any other way, of any of those States, or any portion thereof, is a measure to which this Government has, in the declaration of President Monroe in the his message of Dec. 2, 1823, and known as the "Monroe Doctrine," avowed its opposition, and which, should the attempt be made, it will regard and treat as dangerous to our peace, prosperity, and safety. 2. That it is the interest and right of the United States to have the peasession, direction, control, and government of any canal, railroad, or other artificial communication to be constructed across the Islamus connecting the American Continents, for the transfer of vessels and cargoes from the Caribbean Sen to the Pacific Ocean, whether the same be built or constructed at Fanama, Nicaragus, or eisewhere: and, in view of the United States to in-

INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

DE LESSIFS CONFIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—"The missage of the President assures the political security of the canal." A dispatch containing this assurance the cheerful Frenchman, De Lesseps, informed the Committee on Interoceanic Canal this morning he had sent to his son in Paris, and it would be read in the French Chambers to day. It is in this confident manner that this wily diplomat seeks to cloak the snubbing he has received here, and to snatch victory from defeat. The truth is, De Lesseps' reception here was very different from what he expected. He found sympathizers nowhere unless it may have been in the State Department, and Mr. Evarts could hardly have given expression to his sympathy when he knew that while he was holding his interview with De Lesseps the President's message was being sent to Congress. President Hayes' message may have the effect to give any canal political security, but the "political security" promised by the President is hardly such political security as French capitalists will desire. The President has reaffirmed the Monroe doctrine, or, as a Democratic organ here this morning says, "has declared a Hayes doctrine"; but the message has EXCLTED LITTLE COMMENT.

Perhaps the most significant feature of the criticism of the message is that the words INTEROCEANIC CANAL.

THE ELECTION LAWS.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The
Committee on the Judiciary agreed to
favorably to the House Representative 7
son's bill "to regulate the number and
United States Supervisors of Elections ar
cial Deputy Marshals appointed under
2,012 and 2,021 Revised Statutes." The 1
amended by the Committee by the addition

believe a republican government in form and fact more safe than now." Legal matters have seldom been more eleverly turbed upon flutter than the repetition of his own argument by one of his speeches.

THE YOUNG-RUSTERWORTH CASE.

The printing of the voluminous testimony taken by the Young-Butterworth Election Committee in Cincinnati is just completed, though it cannot be delivered until work at the Government Printing-Office is resumed. No report has yet been prepared to go with it. After hearing the testimony as taken, the Democrats in the Committee could not make up their mind what sort of a report to make. After a long examination of the manuscript copy they were more undecided than ever, and so they concluded to have it all put in print so that it would be easier to easier to out parts on which to base a report. The most effective report on the case will probably be on account of the expenses incurred in the farcical proceedings.

THE LOBBY.

THE PRESS TO BE KEPT FROM UNEARTHING THEIR
WAYS.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Attention is b WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Attention is be-ing called to the fact that one of the new rules grants to ex-members of Congress, who are often lobbyists, the fullest rights to the floor, but rig-orously excludes all members of the press, but merely from the floor, but from the large room which has of late been fitted up at considerable expense back of the hall, for the use of mem-bers as a legacity and amother com. Thus the

cill, Burnside will take the floor in opposition to the bill.

M'DONALD'S ARGUMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The Senate resumed consideration of the bill for the relief of Fits John Porter.

Mr. McDonald addressed the Senate. The President had told Congress that he was without power to act in conformity with the recommendation of the Board of Heriew. There is no vacancy in the rank of Colonel in the army; therefore legislation is necessary to enable the President to appoint him to that office. In the second place, it there were such vacancy, the commission of the appointee could not under the cristing law ante-date the time of appointment. Therefore, the President was right in retering the matter to the legislative body. There was attached to the sentence of the court-martial a perpetual disqualification to hold

BECRETARY EVARTS REPORT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—Among the documents accompanying the President's message on the subject of the interoceanic canal is an elaborate report from Secretary Evarts, in which he sets forth its entire diplomatic history, the main point of which is that our treaty with New Gransda is still in force, and the canal communication, should it be accomplished in accordance therewith and with the concurrence of the United States,—that is, in Buch accordance which under this treaty must be deemed essential,—would be to-day under the protection and guarantee of the United States and both its projectors and the Government of New Gransda would be authorized in certain contingencies to call upon the Government of the United States for the fulfillment of treaty obligations. Indeed, it is proper to add that on several occasions the Government of the United States has been called on to consider and enforce its guarantee to the Government of Grenada of its rights of sovereignty, property, and neutrality in the isthmus.

Secretary Evarts, in conclusion, describes the

which has of late been fitted up at considerable expense back of the hall, for the use of means bers as a lounging and smoking room. Thus the Democratic majority of the House have contrived, by an ingenious and apparently harmiess rule, to pave the way for all kinds of lobbying and jobbing, and at the same time to thoroughly cripple the press in its efforts to discover the tricks of lobbyists or get intelligent and satisfactory information concerning the business of the House. It is very well known here that among the most adroit and successful lobbyists are many ex-members of Congress.

NOT A FEW OF THESE PERSONS.

make a business of pushing claims and schemes of all kinds before the House, and in the last days of a session, or when some subsidy or other jobbing bill is before the House, they crowd the floor and all the sofus which stand against the walls of the hall. In fact, these lobbyists are and have long been a-privileged class. The new rules, just adopted by the Democrata, not only continue these privileges, but take a very unusual course to make them secure. The press has a part of the gallery set apart for it, but to secure any real information for the public the press gallery is uscless. To obtain a knowledge of what is going on in the House, good, bad, or indifferent it is necessary to have some means of communication with the members. To an important branch of the lobby this is granted; to the press it is rigorously refused.

FITZ JOHN PORTER.

power to pardon. The ress is that of restoration ress is that of restoration to act on.

is poweriess to here
i power over the army and navy
i power over the army and navy
i power over the army and navy
i power over the tribunais. The Constituace the President Commander-in-Chief
rmy, but Congress can appoint
EVERY OFFICER UNDER HIM,
shooses. It is true that the Legislative
a does not possess the pardoning power,
possesses more—namely: the power to obite the law imposing a disability. The Legare can repeal the punishing law and arrest
are can repeal the punishing that there

e had often made unofficially, the court, carticles of war, would have had to be od by the President instead of the Com-General. As it was, the court was do men likely to be interested in the nof them, Ricketts and King, being ters of McDowell's divisions and parin the withdrawal of the Federal Pope was

THE EXODUS.

THE EXODUS.

TESTIMONY OF REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Trobusa.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 8.—The Hon. John C. New, Marshal Dudley, and Postmaster Holloway, of the Republican organization of Indiana, appeared before the Exodus Committee to day and testified that no Republican organization in Indiana had encouraged the exodus or aided it with money. They had been appealed to, but had persistently declined. It was also explained that a colored benevolent society at Indianapolis, which it had been charged was aiding the movement of colored families into Indiana, had never had such sums of money placed in its hands for this purpose as had been reported. In fact, every particle of evidence tending to show that the Republicans of Indiana were trying to colonize the State with colored voters was thoroughly disproved.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The Senate Ex-WASHINGTON, D. C., March v.—The Senate Exdus Committee to-day resumed its investigadon. Three witnesses were examined, W. W.
Oudley, United States Marshal, Col. Holloway,
Postmaster at Indianapolis, and the Hon. John
New, all of whom are residents of Indiana,
members of the Republican State Central Committee, and prominent Republican leaders of
he restrict that State. They were examined dus movement, and in their testimony they agreed in stating that the Executive Committender of the discourage it as a political venent. Mr. New testified that the subject levents are the same of the subject levents as decided that everything should be to discourage the movement. He said Inna was a large State, demanding development, and while he would not discourage the ux of such labor as would be of material adtage to the State, he opposed the immigrating for the sen that he believed 90 per cent of the imminitations were non-producers,—women and chilms.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribun
VASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The ann washington, D. C., March S.—The annual re-port of the Librarian of Congress has just been printed. The accessions to the library from all sources during the last year were 21,367 books and 12,050 pamphlets. On the lat of last January the library comprised 374,022 books and about 120,000 pamphlets. In the course of the year 10,-300 books and 7,501 pamphlets were deposited under the Convright law. Other convertely my 120,000 pamphiers. In the course of the year 10,500 books and 7,501 pamphlets were deposited
under the Copyright law. Other copyright publications, consisting of musical compositions,
maps and charts, engravings, etc., were deposited
to the number of about 12,000. Mr. Spofford again
calls the attention of Congress to the crowded
condition of the library, which possesse nearly
400,000 books and more than 100,000 pamphiets,
and has shelf-room for only 28,000 volumes. He
remarks that, "The collections of the library
present a spectacle of overcrowding and apparent confusion painful to behold, obstructive
to the Librarian and his assistants in
the discharge of their duties, and
extremely injurious to the utility of the
library, both to the two Houses of Congress and
to the public." Mr. Spofford might have added
with perfect truth that the overcrowded condition of the library was a standing disgrace to
Congress. Probably nothing will be done to
wipe out this disgrace as long as the Democratic
party retains control of Congress. To the mass
of that party books are but useless lumber, and
any lumber-room is good enough to shelter

The Republican Senators held a caucus this morning to consider two subjects: First, what action should be taken when the appropriation bills are brought up with political and restrictive legislation of all sorts in them; second, what action to take in the Fitz John Porter case. As to the latter, the conjoin was practically unanimous

tion to take in the Fitz John Porter case. As to the latter, the opinion was practically unanimous that the measure was partisan; that no Republican could vote at the request of the ex-Confederates to place Fitz John Porter back in the Union army. As to the appropriation bills, no action was reached, as the Democrats have not yet sufficiently indicated their purposes.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

The union between the Central and Union Pacific Railroads and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company is to be investigated by Congress. A resolution to that effect was adopted to-day, the resolution declaring that any such combination is prejudicial to public policy, as expressed in the charter of the Pacific roads. The purpose of the inquiry is to report a bill to protect the public interest in the premises. It is probable that the stock-gamblers will take advantage of this resolution to gamble in the stock.

gamble in the stock.

A USHLESS OFFICER.

The Senate has a small library composed of the documents of the two Houses of Congress and a few volumes of newspapers. These have always been looked after by a Librarian, aided by an intelligent colored messenger. Both the Librarian and the messenger were rotated when the Democrats came into power, and it is now proposed to employ an Assistant Librarian at a salary of \$1,400. A LITTLE MIXEDA

An examination of Gen. Le Fevre's Cattle bill by the Cabinet reveals the fact that in making up his cattle Commissions he has got the leaders out of place, as he provides that Commissioner Le Duc shall take precedence of the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury.

REPUBLICAN CATICUS.

The Republican members of the Senate in caucus, after a considerable interchange of opinions, agreed that party interests would be promoted by a continuance of the debate on the Fitz John Porter bill, and, therefore, will not give any aid to the rumored intention of the majority to postpone action upon the bill until the next seesion.

Majority to persone section upon the bill dutil the next session.

NOMINATED.

To the Western Associated Press.

Washington, D. C., March 9.—The President nominated Ell G. De Wolfe, Postmaster at Finding, O.; William Ware Peck, of Wyoming, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; S. Newton Petitis, of Pennsylvania, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming.

THE ARRANGEMENT WITH THE UTES.

The President sent to the Senate to-day a message transmitting the report from the Section of the interior containing the agreement signed by the Ch efs and head-men of the Ute Indians now in Washington. The stipulations of the agreement appear to the President so reasonable and just, and the objects to be accomplished by its execution so eminently desirable to both whites and Indians, that it has his cordial approval, and he carnestly recommends it to Congress for favorable consideration and appropriate action.

CHANDLER'S WILL.

The Register of Wills here has received for probate a copy of the will of the late Senator Chandler, but it fails to meet the requirements of the existing law here, in that it has but two witnesses instead of three. This omission will require all the property owned here by the late Senator, including his costy residence, to be sold by anotion in order that a clear title may be seen. If the property owned here had been

THE RECORD

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The Pre A communication was received from the sec-refary of the Navy answering the Senate reso-lution calling for the number of Paymasters in the navy, and under what circumstances Edward Bellows was dropped from the roll of Paymas-

Mr. Thurman presented a memorial of delegates from the Indian tribes in the Indian Territory remonstrating against the passage of a bill to establish a United States Court in the Territory. In view of important legal ques-tions involved in the subject, he moved the ref-erence of the memorial to the Committee on Judiciary.

Judiciary.

Mr. Garland opposed the motion. The bill was before the Senate and its legal effect could be discussed in the Senate. If this memorial and various resolutions heretofore offered were referred to the Judiciary Committee, he would make a referred to this little to that Comm referred to the Judiciary Committee, he would move a reference of the bill itself to that Committee. As a member of the Committee on Territories, he could say the Committee would be glad to be relieved from Turther responsibility in this important matter, though he was also a member of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. Thurman stated that he had designed to express no opinion as to the merits of the bill. In the absence of Senator Vest, who reported the bill, motion to refer was laid over until to-morrow.

Mr. Edmunds stated that hereafter he will object to the reading of memorials.
Mr. Cameron (Wis.) presented a joint resolution of the Wiscossin Legislature praying for legislation regulating inter-State commerce.
Referred.
Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

legislation regulating inter-State commerce. Referred.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:
By Mr. Kernan—Giving to all religious denominations equal rights and privileges in Indian reservations.

By Mr. Edmunds (by request)—For the erection of a monument in Washington to Custer and the men who fell with him.

Mr. Balley submitted the following resolution:
WHEREAS, It has been announced in the public press, and there is reason to believe, that a contract has been entered into by and between the Central Pacific Railroad Company and the Union Pacific Railroad Company on one part, and the Pacific Mail Steamship Company on the other part, by the terms of which contract the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in consideration of receiving the sum of \$110,000 per month from the railway companies, binds itself to charge such rates for freight and passengers as may be fixed by the railway companies, and to collect the same from the commercial public; and

collect the same from the commercial public; and
WHERMAS, The effect of such contract is directly prejudicial to the public interest and contrary to the public policy that controlled Congress in chartering the Union Pacific Ratiroad Company, and in granting to both railway companies large subsidies in money and lands; therefore,

Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be intered to investigate and report whether

panies large subsidies in money and lands; therefore. Resolved, That the Committee on Judiciary be instructed to investigate and report whether such contract has been made and what legislation is necessary to prevent the execution of the same and protect the public interest, and such Committee may report a bill to carry its recommendations into effect.

The words "and there is reason to believe" were stricken out on motion of Mr. Edmunds, and the resolution agreed to.

The calendar was then taken up.

The bill to provide for the settlement of accounts with certain railway companies was objected to by Mr. Edmunds, and laid aside.

Mr. Maxey, who reported the bill, referred to the fact that it had long been before Congress and often favorably reported on. He hoped it would soon be finally disposed of, and would try to call it up Tuesday next.

Mr. Morton presented a memorial of importers and refiners of sugars, praying for the retention of the present graduated scale of duties, with an addition of a clause obliging all sugars below No. 10 in color, testing above \$2 deg., to pay duty as if between Nos. 10 and 13. Referred.

Also, a memorial praying for the abolition of the duty upon printing-type. Referred.

The bill coming over from the last morning hour, to establish a Department of Agriculture, was referred to the Committee of the Whole on the public calendar. The minority report of the Committee on Agriculture was similarly referred.

Mr. Scales, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported a bill authorizing the President to prescribe suitable police regulations for the government of the various Indian reservations, and providing for the punishment of the crimes of murder, arson, rape, and burglary on the various Indian reservations. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Hooker, from the same Committee, reported a bill to reimburse the Creek Indian rund. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Umon.

Mr. Weilborn, from the same Committee, reported a bill to reswort the findians or reserve.

Mr. Wellborn, from the same Committee, reported a bill to prevent the Indians on reservations from going into Texas. Placed on the calendar. The bill prohibits all officers and agents of the army and Indian Bureau from granting permission to Indians on any reservation to go into Texas on any pretext whatever, and provides that an officer or Agent violating the law shall be dismissed the public service.

Mr. Waddell, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the relief of settlers on the absence Shawnee lands, Kansas. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Waddell, from the same Committee, reported a bill for the relief of settlers on the absentee Shawnee lands, Kansas. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Johnston, from the same Committee, reported a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to ascertain and report the amount of money expended and the indebtedness assumed by Kansas in repelling invasions and suppressing hostilities. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Upson, from the same Committee, reported a similar bill relative to Texas. Placed on the calendar.

Mr. Whitthorne, Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, reported back the bill to authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic Sens. Referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The morning hour having expired, Mr. Hostettler moved that the House consider the calendar, the object being to take up the Political-Assessment bill, the first on the calendar. Agreed to-yeas, 128; nays, 194.

Mr. Hostettler then gave notice that he would call the previous question at a clock to-morrow.

Mr. House addressed the House in advocacy of the bill. He referred to the wild, and reckless extrawagance which had invaded the Republican administration of the Government, when, with a military hero at its head and an overwhelming majority in both Houses of Congress, flushed with victory and boasting of its conquests, the Republican party had reveled in all the license of unbridled power. Corruption had stalked everywhere. But the people had spoken, and there was no mistaking the voice which had called the Democratic party to the front. Then the Republican party had appeared to reform, and had inserted in its platform at Cincinnati a Civil-Service reform plank, which had made a profound impression on the virgin heart of Haves. Mr. House ridiculed the Civil-Service-reform policy of President Haves and Secretary Sherman as carried on in New York by the removal of Arthur and Cornell from their offices as Collector and Naval Officer. He said Tilden had been elected President, but the voice of the people w

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS. Speciar Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna, BELVIDERE, Ill., March 9.—At the corporation Belvidere, Ill., March 9.—At the corporation election held at this place yesterday the license party came off victorious, three of the five Trustees elected being license men. The result is as follows: License Trustees at large, Ezra May and William Haywood; Prohibition Trustees, Mayor Osgood and Joseph Bartiett. Much enthusiasm was manifested, and the ladies took an active part by holding prayermeetings during the day and distributing tickets at the poils. The license party are quite jubiliant over their victory.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—At the Oakland city election yesterday there were two tickets in the field,—the Citizens and the Workingmen. The former made a clean sweep by majorities ranging from 200 to 1,408.

DOUGLASS ATTEMPTS TO ESCAPE. shackles which were put upon Chief Douglass after his recent effort to escape from confinement at the guard-house at Fort Leavenworth were to-day found to be nearly filed in two. The Chief was more heavily ironed, and has a closer guard than ever. The file could not be found, neither is it known how he obtained it.

WASHBURNE IN ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

St. Lours, March 9.—The Hon. Elihu B. Washburne has been in the city to-day, and has been visited at the Planter's by a number of prominent citizens and leading Republican politicians.

UP GOES LEAD.

CINCINNATI, O., March 9.—The annual meeting of the Western Lead Pipe & Sheet-Lead Association is being held in this city to-day. A dozen delegates are present, and are discussing the subject of an advance in prices.

Destitution in Rome.

In the poorest quarter of Rome, three weeks ago, a crowd of famishing workmen stopped a cart-load of bread, and in a twoking carried all off. There is terrible destrution.

FOREIGN. Text of Beaconsfield's Letter to the Duke of Mariborough.

A Document Remarkable for the Boldness of Its Expressions,

Which Will Be Likely to Provoke Comments in the European Capitals.

The Tories Will Go to the Country on the Cabinet's Foreign Policy.

No Sign Yet Made by the Liberals as to Their Course of Action.

The Anti-Jesuit Clause in the French Education Bill Defeated in the Senate.

M. Ferry's Resignation from the Cabinet Is Reported as a Consequence Thereof.

Weekly Review of the Breadstuffs Trade in Great Britain and the Continent.

GREAT BRITAIN. field letter to the Duke of Mari

10 DOWNING STREET, March 8, 1880.—MY LORI DUKE: The measures respecting the state of Ireland, which her Majesty's Government bave vice and authority, are now about to be submit-ted for Royal assent, and it is at length in the power of the Ministers to advise the Queen to power of the Ministers to advise the Queen to recur to the sense of her people. The arts of the agitators, which represented that England, instead of being her generous and sympathizing friend, was indifferent to the dangers and sufferings of Ireland have been defeated by measures at once liberal and prudent, which Parliament almost unanimously specifications of the present of t sanctioned. During six years of the presentation the improvement of Irelands content of our fellow-countrymen in that island have much occupied the care of the Ministry and they may remember with satisfaction the in this they have solved

in this they have solved
ONE OF THE MOST DIFFICULT PROBLEMS
connected with its government and people by
establishing a system of public education open
to all classes and all creeds. Nevertheless, a
danger, in its ultimate results scarcely less dissatrous than pestilence and famine, and which
now engages your Excellency's anxious attention, distracts that country. A portion of the
population is attempting to sever the constitutional tie which unites it to Great stitutional tie which unites it to Great Britain in that bond which has favored the power and prosperity of both. It is to be hoped that all men of light and leading will resist this destructive doctrine. The strength of this nation depends on the unity of feeling which should pervade the United Kingdom and liberty and law. And yet there are some who challenge the expediency of the imperial character of this realm. Having attempted an failed to enfeeble the colonies by their policy of decomposition, they may perhaps now recognize in the disintegration of the United Kingdom a mode which will not only accomplish but precipi-tate their purpose. The immediate dissolution of Parliament will afford an opportunity to decide its future fortunes and shape its destiny. Rarely in this country has there been an occasion more critical. The power of England and

more critical. The power of England and
THE PEACE OF EUROPE
will largely depend on the verdict of the country. Her Majesty's present Ministers have hitherto been enabled to secure that peace so necessary to the welfare of all civilized countries, and so peculiarly the interest of our own. But this ineffable blessing cannot be obtained by a passive principle of non-interference. Peace rests on the presence, not to say ascendency, of England in the councils of Europe. Even at this moment the doubt supposed to be inseparable from popular election, if it does not Even at this moment the doubt supposed to be inseparable from popular election, if it does not diminish, certainly arrests her influence, and is the main reason for not delaying the appeal to the national voice. Whatever may be its consequence to her Majesty's present advisers, may it return to Westminster a Parliament not unworthy the power of England, and resolved to maintain it.

I have the honor to be, my Lord Duke, your faithful servant, BEACONSPIELD.

Beaconsfield's letter to the Duke of Marl-

Beaconsfield's letter to the Duke of Mariborough furnishes the key-note of the Conservative campaign, which is in opposition to Home-Rule and the maintenance of English influence in foreign affairs.

The Times says: "It must be allowed to have been in the past a characteristic of Lord Beaconsfield that even his most startling utterances have been found to be animated by a serious numerous and to have realistics health." been in the past a characteristic of Lord Beaconstield that even his most startling utterances have been found to be animated by a serious purpose, and to have realities behind them, and the important declarations made at the close of this letter must carry all the weight which belongs to the utterances of one of the most responsible statesmen in Europe. 'Rarely,' Lord Beaconsfield says, 'in this country has there been an occasion more critical. Her Majesty's Ministers have hitherto been able to preserve peace, but this ineffable blessing camnot be maintained by a passive principle of non-intervention. Peace rests on the presence, not to say the ascendency, of England in the councils of Europe.' These are strong expressions, and perhaps imprudently strong; but the country will not fall to be impressed with the importance of the fact which must be assumed to have prompted them. They are a plain declaration that there are dangers in the present position of affairs in Europe, and that, in the judgment of the Premier, they can only be successfully averted by the due exercise of English influence. Ascendency, of course, in one sense we should all repudiate, but, so far as it may be taken to mean the exercise of a moderating influence, it is legitimate and may be decreasery. The interest of the moment centres in the inquiry, What will be the policy adopted by the leaders of the Liberal party? They are at the crisis in their career. To adhere obstinately to the lines they have followed the last three years would be dafferent if they were frankly to accept what has been accomplished in the past, and give clear pledges to the country and to Europe that, in the event of their returning to power, there would be no dislocation in the foreign policy of England. At present, on the question of foreign policy, the presumption is decidedly in favor of the Ministry, and it is upon the foreign policy that the battle will be fought.

question of foreign policy, the presumption is decidedly in favor of the Ministry, and it is upon the foreign policy that the battle will be fought. But the Liberals have yet to declare themselves, and the country will scan their utterances without prejudice."

The Daily New says: "As an election manifesto this adiress will disappoint even Lord Beaconsfield's friends. A more bald, indefinit, and unsatisfactory address was never issued by a party leader on the eve of a great constitutional struggle. No Ministry of modern times has spent six legislative years to so little purpose: but Lord Beaconsfield would probably spend another six years, if the country should give him a chance, in creating agitation and disturbance abroad to call off attention from the needed reforms at home. This is probably the real meaning of his address. It is an attempt to put the country in the real issue which is now before it. Nobody doubts that the influence of the country in the affairs of the world would be in safe keeping in the hands of the Liberal leaders, and everybody knows that in Lord Beaconfield's hands our domestic concerns are certain to be neglected. In this manifesto of its chief the present Ministry gives evidence of its incapacity to understand or its unwillingness to face the problems which the country needs to have finally settled, and makes it evident that, if the arrested course of beneficent legislation is to be

ADDRESS TO THE ELECTORS. Sir Stafford Northcote's address to the electors of North Devon is to be issued immediately in the form of a manifeste as to the policy of the Government. Lord Hartington and Gladstone will issue formal manifestoes to Northeast Lancashire and Midlothian, respectively. Asheton Cross' address to the electors of Southwest Lancashire is expected to be in the character of a manifesto. The addresses of John Bright and William E. Forster will be exceedingly brief.

THE HOME-RULERS.

William Shaw, head of the Home-Bulers, will at once proceed to Dublin, where a conference will be held and a manifesto issued.

A SHOST CONTEST EXPECTED.

The first public speech of the Ministry will be made on the occasion of the Southwark Conservative banques to Edward Clarke, the newly-elected member, on the 16th inst. The Liberal leaders meet to-day. Writs will be issued on the 24th, and it is believed that many of the elections will be over by the first week in April.

BLOCKADE-RUNNER CAPTURED.

A Valparaiso telegram states that the Knight Templar, from Liverpool for Africa, has been captured while endeavoring to run the blockade.

WRECKED.

The steamer Travancore, with the homeward

The steamer Travancore, with the homeward Indian mail, was wrecked at Otranto. The crew, passengers, and mails were saved.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.

In the House of Commons to-day the Chancel-lor of the Exchequer said write for a new elec-tion will probably be issued on the 24th inst., the day after the House of Commons separates. The Rt.-Hon. William E. Porster, Liberal member for Bradford, has issued his electoral address, condemning the foreign policy of the Government, and declaring he is determined to do all he can to preserve the union with Ireland.

AGRICULTURAL DEPRESSION. Achicultural Depaission.

It is understood by the Standard that the Royal Commission on Agricultural Depression unanimously approved the principle of the scheme for the purchase by the Government out of the Irish Charles surplus fund of Irish waste lands, which are to be allocated among the farmers on certain conditions of tenure and improvement.

provement.

ANOTHER MANIFESTO.

William Shaw, Home-Rulev, has issued a manifesto to the electors of Cork, denouncing Lord Beaconsfield's manifesto and accusing the Government of a systematic neglect of Ireland. A large number of members of Parliamen have already left for the provinces to prepare for the electron.

THE HOME-RULERS.

The Home-Rule Confederation of Great Britain met to-night to concert measures for placing obstructive and Land League candidates is opposition to the moderate Home-Rulers.

INTERVIEWED. The Marquis of Hartington had a long inter-riew with Earl Granville to-day. BUSSIA.

THE EXECUTIVE COMMISSION.

St. Petersburg, March 9.—Gen. Melikoff has asked for four members of the Municipal Council to take part in the deliberations of the Executive Commission.

A SHAM-FIGHT.

Military manageres on a grand scale are Military maneuvres on a grand scale are ulminating. A shain-fight is preparing.

PARTS. ORLOFF.

PARTS. March 2. Prince Orloff, Russian Ambassador, who will shortly depart on a leave of absence, contemplated making the journey in February, but postponed it in consequence of the Hartmannafair. He will return to Paris in April, atter the Caar has gone to Livadia.

HARTHANN.

It appears from Engelhardt's memorial in de-fense of Hartmann, the Nihilist, that the Rus-sian Government demanded his extradition on the ground that Hartmann is a criminal accord-From the lips of Mouraviell himself the

Figure has a confirmation of the story that two Nihiiists called or him at the Continental Hotel and imperatively ordered him to desist from taking further steps in the Hartmann matter under pain of death.

The Temps says the Russian Government of the probably takes

probably take adventage of the journey to St. Petersburg of the Russian Ambassador to draw up an extradition tightly with France. FRANCE.

PARIS, March 9.—The speech of Jules Ferry on Art. 7 of the Educational bill was a most powerful effort. Even journals opposed to the article in the debate were forced to acknowledge the masterly ability, courage, and energy with which the Minister replied to the arguments of his apponents amid their howlings and passion-ate interruptions.

A PANOUS DIAMOND.

A PANOUS DIAMOND.

Alexandre Dumas is negotiating for the purchase of the famous Regent diamond, and intends to present it to Sara Bernhardt as a small token of his esteem and admiration.

GONE TO TAKE LEAVE.

Rouher and wife have started for Chiselhurst to take leave of the ex-Empress Eugenie previous to her departure for Cape Town on the 26th. The ex-Empress will stop at St. Helena on her return voyage.

PARIS. March 9.—The Senate, by 148 to 129, rejected Clause 7 of Jules Ferry's Education bill. During the debate De Freycinet, President of the Council, decired that if the clause should be rejected the Executive would be obliged to enforce against the Jesuits the much harder laws already existing. Dufaure, Republican, opposed the clause, describing the bill as despotic, and calculated to humilate religion and violate liberty.

REPORTED RESIGNATION.

Violate liberty.

REPORTEN RESIGNATION.

PARIS. March 9.—Before the Senate adjourced to-day the last three articles of the Ferry Education bill were adopted. The debate on the second reading is fixed for Monday next.

The Courier Du Sois says: "In consequence of the defeat of Art. 7 of the Education bill in the Senate to-day M. Ferry has resigned the Ministry of Public Worship."

The above report is not confirmed.

FOREIGN GRAIN TRADE.

LONDON, March 9.—The Mark Lane Express, in ts review of the British grain trade the past its review of the British grain trade the past week, says: The weather has been seasonable. A considerable area of spring grain has been sown early, and a favorable seed-time seems likely to be secured. Assumn-sown wheat presents generally a satisfactory appearance, as also do pastures. Offerings of home-grown wheat at country markets were generally scanty, farmers having been occupied with field work. The demand for fine wheat for sowing has recently been pretty active in the provinces, but in London the reserve shown by millers restricted sales. Last week's opening prices were barely maintained. Arrivals of English wheat in Mark Lane have been moderate, and the barely maintained. Arrivals of English wheat in Mark Lane have been moderate, and the condition has NOT NUCH IMPROVED.

Imports of foreign, however, were fairly liberal. Opinions relative to the course of prices in the immediate future are pretty equally divided, the chief interest centering upon America. Business has been small, and though wheat was only quoted at 6d cheaper last Monday, a greater reduction has since been necessary to effect sales of any large quantity. The depression was caused by the abstention of millers rather than by the pressure of foreign supplies.

Maize, in consequence of scarcity, fairly maintained the advance, but the future course of prices depends upon the magnitude of the American shipments.

Arrivals at ports of call have been small. Buyers are holding off in expectation of a better selection from the fleet now due, but owing to the extreme firmness of holders.

FULL PRICES WERE PAID

where sales occurred. A few arrivals of maize were quickly sold at 28e@3 3d. Very little business was done in wheat for arrival, despite the more accommodating disposition of American holders. Australian was pretty freely offered at reasonable prices. Maize was in very limited demand and unaltered in price. Sales of English wheat last week. 29,530 quarters at 48 7d per quarter, against 44,91 quarters at 35 ld per quarter the corresponding week last year.

Imports into the United Kingdom during the week ending Feb. 28, 77d,136 hundred weights wheat and 147,678 hundred weights bour. in Mark Lane have been moderate, and the

marck gave a Parliamentary dinner yesterday. He said he was of the opinion that France had solved the Hartmann question rightly.

GERMANT AND THE VATICAN.

BERLIN, March 9.—At a Parliamentary dinner

TURKEY. ATHENS, March 8.—Turkish troops have I at Salonica to pursue the brigands who capture Col. Synge and wife. The belief is that th landing of the soldiers is a serious mistake. VARIOUS.

BRUSSELS, March 9.—The Chamber of Depu ties, 97 to 8, has decided to maintain the Legation

LONDON, March 2.—A Vienna dispatch reports that the ice in the Visual River is accumulating. On the Austro-Russian frontier near Dzikow the river broke through a dyke and flooded thirty villages, some of which were completely destroyed. Thousands of persons are without shelter or food. Many cattle were lost.

APGHANISTAN.

LONDON, March 9.—A dispatch from Lahor says Mahomed Jan with 11,000 men is between Ghwznee and the first stage on the Cabul road.

STATE AFFAIRS. VIRGINIA. RICHMOND, Va., March 9 .- In the Senate to-day preamble and resolutions were adopted rela-ive to the recent decision of the United States

a preamble and resolutions were adopted relative to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court in the case of J. D. Coles, County Judge of this State, indicted in the United States (Judge Rives') Court for failing to put negroes on juries. The preamble recites in effect that the decision threatens the very existence of the State Governments as distinct sovereigntles, and it places the judiciary of the State completely under the control of the United States, and if followed to its logical results will enable the United States. See the United States congress to coerce the State judiciary, as well as the State Executive and Legislative departments, in all matters, thus destroying every vestige of State-sovereignty,—a most alarming doctrine to all who value the blessings of liberty, for the security of which the United States Constitution itself was established and ordained.

The resolutions urge Virginia's Senators and Representatives in Congress to procure the repeal of all laws of Congress which tend to the exercise of powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, especially that act under which the decision mentioned was rendered, and request the Governor to communicate copies of the resolutions to the Governors of the several States, with a view to having the Legislatures thereof take similar action.

The General Assembly, in accordance with the joint resolution agreed to last night, will adjourn at 11 p. m., and it is improbable that the foregoing action of the Senate will be concurred in by the House.

RICHMOND, Va., March 9.—The Legislature adjourned sine die without passing the Appropriation bill.

LOUISIANA. New Onteans, March 9.—The House Commit tee in the Heidenhain case reported a resolution to expel him. Heidenhain, Republican member

MAINE. AUGUSTA, Me., March 9.—Ex-Gov. Garcelon and the Executive Council failing to respond to the invitation to appear before the Brit vestigation Committee, a summons has been is sued for the Governor to appear Wednesday

AID FOR IRELAND.

DILLON IN CHICAGO. John Dillon, the Irish agitator and land re-former, was at the Grand Pacific yesterday or his way to St. Paul, where he speaks this even-ing. A TRIBUNE reporter had a brief talk with

"I am engaged," said the gentleman, "to speak until the 17th inst., when I close at Belle Plains. I do not expect to sail for Ireland for six weeks yet. Mr. Parnell will leave for Ireland on the 18th inst., speaking in the meantime through the Canadian Provinces.

"It is understood that you have a scheme on hand for colonizing the evicted tenants on the lands of the Irish Catholic Colonization Society in Minnesots and Nebraska."

"We expect to place evicted tenants on lands in Minnesots or Nebraska, if it is necessary to prevent them from starving, but we do not propose to encourage emigration from Ireland. We think that is rich enough to support all its people. We only propose to arrange for the worst, if it comes to necessity, but we do not propose to make the scheme sectarian at all. In fact, there is no scheme of colonization conceed as yet, and, if there is, it will take in Jew, Gentfile, and Christian alike. It will be non-sectarian entirely."

"Do you antiolpate further trouble in Ireland?"

"Yes, the trouble will come when the May speak until the 17th inst., when I close at Bell

"Yes, the trouble will come when the May rents come due. The landlords will insist upon "Yes, the trouble will come when the May rents come due. The landlords will justst upon their rents or their lands, and then the evictions will be enforced. The people have no money wherewith to pay rents, and we don't propose that they shall give up the land. It will bring on the crisis, and then there may be evictions forced on these poor, suffering people."

The reporter made some inquiries in regard to the condition of Irish politics, with especial reference to the change in the situation resultant upon the dissolution of Parliament.

Mr. Dillon said that the election which had been ordered would be one of the most exciting ever known in the British Isles. It was impossible to forceast the result, but whether the Tories secured a new lease of power or the Liberals succeeded in capturing a majority of the seats, the campaign of the Home-Rulers would be pushed. He felt positive that at least five Irish constituencies which have hithertobeen reckoned safe for the Tories would return Home-Rulers.

The reporter inquired what the effect of a Giadstonian success would be.

Mr. Dillon replied that in all probability the Liberals would offer certain concessions to the Irish National party. But there was no reason to believe or hope that this party, any more than that which blindly follows the dictatorial leadership of Lord Beaconsfield, would offer Irishmen anything satisfactory or propose any adequate remedy for the evils which bear upon that misgoverned land. There was a very wide distinction between the English Liberals and the Irish Home-Rulers, and the latter did not care one whit whether Mr. Giadstone or the Marquis of Hartington led the Liberal party, for they could hope for nothing from either. With respect to Mr. Parnell, he said that gentleman was a candidate for reflection in his old constituency, the County of Meath, and would make a tremendous fight with every indication of success.

GOOD-BY, PARNELL. Special to Chicago News.

MONTREAL, Can., March 9,—I shall leave for Ireland immediately, but shall return to America forthwith to complete engagements. I regard the movement in America as of vital importance, and my departure only suspends my work here for a brief period. Canada is entirely with us. There was a fine meeting in Toronto. Orangemen were present and subscribed liberally. Quebec presess for a visit. Last night we had a magnificent reception at Montreal. The procession was miles in length with thousands of torches. The sleigh was escorted by lines of horsemen. The horses were removed and the crowd dragged the sleigh. Tell my friends to keep the good work going in the States, and to rely on my subsequent ocoperation.

New York, March 9.—Parnell sails for Europe Thursday, but will return to America after the election. freland immediately, but shall return to Amer

A GALENA BENEFIT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune, GALENA, Ill., March 2.—The Irish-America Benevolent Society of this city have resolved to forego the customary celebration and parade St. ratrick's Day, and have invited the Hon. Louis Shissler to deliver an address the evening of that day, under their auspices, for the benefit of the suffering poor in Ireland. Mr. Shissler has accorded.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribung.

PEORIA, Ili., March 9.—The Parnell Relief Committee to-day forwarded \$800 to the Parnell Land League at Dublin, Ireland. This makes \$3,450 sent from this city. PARNELL IN MONTREAL.

GOOD FOR PEORIA.

MONTREAL, March 9.—Parnell lectured to-night in the Theatre Royal. The audience was by no means large, and not at all in keeping with the outside demonstration of last night. HAHN'S CREMATION.

HAHN'S CREMATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Pittisburg, Pa., March 2.—The body of Dr. Samuel Hahn, of New York, to be cremated at Washington, Pa., arrived early this morning, but did not reach the crematory until about 7 p. m. Nothing has been received here from Washington concerning the matter, but, as the furnace was ready, it is probable the body was at once placed in the retort. It is said that Dr. Hahn and his father-in-law, Abraham Kauffmann, agreed last January that when either of them died the other should see that his body was cremated. Dr. Hahn was native of Hungary, but had been practicing in New York since 1857.

Later—The vehicle drawing the remains broke down, which caused a delay in reaching the crematory. The body was placed in the retort at 8, and at 10 the incineration was completed. There was no excitement, very few spectators being present.

The best investment I ever made, said Judge R.—as he lightly walked along to the surprise of his friends, was 50 cents for St. Jacobs Oti, which cured me of gous.

STRANGLED.

The Feeble Progeny of San Francisco Hoodlumism Unquestionably Dead.

Citizens Banded Together for Protection of Their Lives and Property.

Vicious and Reckless Men with Devilish Designs Warned to Desist.

Whoever Would Begin Riot, Violence, or Arson, Must Count the Cost.

Sand-Lotters to Be Pointedly Requested to Leave the City.

Kearney Insists that Those Favoring the Chinese Will Be Marked.

SIGNING THE COMPACT. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The Citizens' Protective Union, the secret organization of which was announced in The Tribune of Feb. 27, has to-day assumed semi-public proportions, about 10,000 gentlemen having signed the following

"We, the undersigned, hereby piedge our-selves to assist, in all lawful ways, the legally-constituted authorities in the preservation of public peace and the property of our fellow-citizens, and for these purposes we associate our-selves foother."

citizens, and for these purposes we associated selves together."

This pledge is contained in a book about the size of a bank pass-book. Two hundred books have been distributed among prominent citizens, and each depositary is held in a measure responsible for the character of its signatures. The most prominent merchants, bankers, and lawyers are in the organization, and have subscribed large sums to carry out its ends.

While it is thought no overtact will be at-

While it is thought no overtact will be at-tempted by the Sand-Lotters, yet should, for example, incendiary fires break out, the signatories of the piedge in that particular locality will be expected to protect the property and punish evil-doers promptly and decisively, shoul I violence be attempted. Invitations to prominent Sand-Lotters to leave

Invitations to prominent Sand-Lotters to leave the city will be couched in unmistakably exstandstill, and importers have withdrawn their goods from the Custom-House, not by the case, but by the piece. The stagnation is brought about by the threats of men who have nothing to lose. It has been determined to show them

that property has rights as well as duties.

To the Western Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—During the day about 150 men have been engaged obtaining signatures to a roll of the Citizens' Protective erable extent the project finds favor with business classes, though many question the necessity or wisdom of such a movement. The Bulletin, this evening, treats the subject editorially under the heading of "Organizing Prosperity," taking the ground that the organization means just what it says, viz.: Preservation of public peace, protection of life and property, the restoration of confidence in the security of life and property from all violence and the restoration of legitimate commerce, industries, and business of the people by peaceful methods within the law, and approves the undertaking as tending to act as a safeguard against both mob violence and vicious legislation. It may be said that there are many who do not accept the Bul-tin's view of the real intent of the organiza-tion, but assume that something of a more rad-ical nature is contemplated, hinting at ordering incendiary agitators out of the city, or even more pronounced measures. It is difficult to learn anything more regarding the plans of the Union, than is set forth in its manifestoes. If there are any secrets among its promoters they are well kept.

THE CITIZENS' UNION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 9.—The following manifesto will appear in the Call to-morrow:

To the People of San Francisco and the State of California: That the motive of the present organization of citizens, known as the Citizens Protective Union, may be properly understood and appreciated by thoughtful men, the following statement is submitted: We declare the objects and purpose of this organization to be: First, the preservation of the public peace; second, the protection of life and property; third, the restoration of confidence in the security of life and property from all violence; fourth, restoration of the legitimate commerce, industries, and business of the people. All this we intend and expect to accomplish within the law and by peaceful methods.

This is an organization of conservative power for public good. It attacks no political party and is formed without regard to politics. We believe the time has come when the manhood of San Francisco should be asserted, and it is intended that the line shall now be distinctly drawn between those who are in favor of law and order, rights of property, safety and liberty of citizens, and peaceful prosperity, and those who are for riot, assasination, and pillage, anarchy, anrest, and destruction. All good citizens who agree with us and approve our objects and purposes are invited to join themselves to this organization by signing the roll. There is no middle ground upon which any man can stand neutrally in this criss. He can only be excused by extreme age or pitiable cowardice.

The agitation which was begun and carried on for a long time, catensibly for the discouragement of Chinese immigration, has degenerated into a carnival of impudent, blasphemous threatenings against life and property, villifications of a private character, until it has become the scandal of the time, and brought dishonor upon American civilization. So long as the agitation was confined to its original purpose it protected without objection, for the whole people of California recognized the ev

pretext for the organization of large bodies of armed men, whose declared purpose are massacre and general confingration, the actors to be rewarded by the liberty of unlimited pillage, the citizens of the Commonwealth have determined to interpose their power, and declare that this contemplated tragedy shall not be enacted here, and that the public threats of the accomplishment of such wicked and inhuman designs cannot and will not be longer tolerated.

For the vicious and reckless men, few in number but devilish in their designs, who have organized for evil, and in their secret halls are planning mischlef to the people who have too generously tolerated their presence in this city, we have no word of counsel or warning, but let no man be deceived. Whoever would begin rict, violence, or conflagration here, let him first count the cost.

Drills in secret places, the nightly tramp in the streets of irregular armed forces, accompanied by arrogant threats of violence by their leaders, is an intolerable menace to the peace and well-being of society. If no harm is intended there will be no more threats, and the display of force will be henceforth confined to public parades in open day. The city wants peace, and it is our purpose to give it that tranquillity which will assure renewed prosperity, and again place it in the highway of its grand destiny.

We appeal to the reason of the men who have been drawn into the vortex of treason to social order, prepared for them by vicious, irresponsible, and selfish leaders; we ask them to reflect that this is a Government of law by the people and for the people; that there are legal and peaceful remedies for public and private wrongs; that neither the Chinese question nor any other question can be settled here and now by resort to unlawful force; that the benest, unemployed, and deserving poor have the sympathy of all just men, and the appeals of those in want have always been met with generous responses throughout California, and so will they be now.

Let all turnoil cease and tr

ion of the city from the designs of disorderly and eximinal element.

The Board of Supervisors last right finally the police force. KEARNEY

SAN FRANCISCO, MARCh 2.—Kearney was interviewed to-night on the subject of the Vigilance Committee and kindred matters. He is defant, and evidently looks on the present excitement as furnishing him with fresh weapons. He say the workingmen are peaceable and law-abiding; that the city is entirely and in their hands, and that it is only the Chinese employers and stock gamblers who threaten to make any trouble. He affects to treat the formation of the Vigilance Committee with contempt, and to believe they will not dare molest him, but it is noticeable that he has made a perfect arsenal of his residence. This morning he bought a Winchester repeating-rifle, which he keeps in his sleeping-room, and both his brothers, who live with him, are provided with revolvers and shot, guns. Kearney declares his intention of keeping up the agitation, and swears that if violence is used to stop him speedy and terrible vengeance will be taken. As counter to the action of the Vigilants he proposes to hold all the employers of Chinese labor responsible for their action, and declares his intention of making a list of 200 names of whoever he has reason to suspect of being concerned in it, and reading it out at the Sand-Lots. Every one of those men who do not clear themselves of suspicion that they are the prime movers will be denounced as assains and marked for retribution.

Kearney made a brief speech at a ward neeting in Irish-American Hall this evening, in which he took substantially the above grounds and attacked bitterly the men who are supposed to be prominent in the vigilante movement. The crowd appliauded his threats vociferously.

NEWS IN WASHINGTON. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The Calif. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.—The California delegation had an informal conference last night, and discussed the question of communicating with the Administration respecting the condition of affairs at San Francisco, and the course to be pursued by the Government. It was decided to await developments, the grossal opinion being that the President would probably not take any important step without consulting the delegation. Dispatches from San Francisco to-day have been less alarming than those of the past two days.

WARNINGS. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 9.-Piac san Francisco, Cal., Barcel S.-Friedrick are being posted in prominent places about the city warning employers of Chinese to desist from the practice, and vaguely hinting at the terrible consequences in the event of refusal. A pointed reference is also made to the condition of the unemployed. It is signed "Council of Thisteen."

FIRES.

AT OAKLAND, CAL. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., March 2.—A fire was dis-covered in the Grand Central Hotel in Oakland about 2 o'clock this morning. The wind was blowing a gale, and the flames had made great progress before the fire department arrived. All around the hotel were situated other build-ings, among which was the Webster House, which ings, among which was the Webster House, which, with five others and the Grand Central, were

with five others and the Grand Central, were destroyed. The losses are as follows:
Grand Central, \$250,000; partly insured.
Webster House, \$20,000; uninsured.
Other losses, \$6,000.
The Grand Central was a wooden structure, 60 by 30 feet, four stories and mansard; built about seven years ago by Michael Rees, a deceased millionaire.

The fire in the Grand Central broke out in the rear of the dining-room, near the centre of the building. It burned slowly at first, and the recupants of the house, about seventy-five in number, had time to dress and save most of their personal effects. Though there was necessarily much confusion, there was nearly and eve-witnesses say it was the quietest seem of the kind ever witnessed. The guests were buy packing up their property, while many stool about the halis watching the slow progress of the flames. After the fire fairly gained access to the open air the destruction was rapid, owing to the high wind. Burning brands carried by the gale set several fires at a distance to leeward of the hotel. Most of the furniture on the first and second floors was saved.

AT CLINTON, IA. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Probasa.
CLINTON, Ia., March 9.—A fire broke out it midnight in the new boiler factory of Order Harbron & Allen, and destroyed the building with its contents. The tools and a large stock of boilers, and from wore badly injured. The large stock of the works will be rebuille at \$5.000; insured for \$1.000. The works will be rebuille at open.

there are any secrets among its promoters they are well kept.

The Fost this evening publishes the following brief reference to the subject;

"We have a strong Municipal and State Government, quite able and willing to suppress any unlawful assemblage, whether its headquarters are at the Sand-Lots or in secret chambers."

The workingmen have not yet been heard from.

WASHINGTON COURT-HOUSE.

OINCINNATI, March 2.—A special to the Commercial from Washington Court-House, O., say James F. Ely's large elevator and pork-packing establishment caught fire at 11:20 to-night, and total loss. Other valuable buildings are in danger. The fire is not yet under control. Loss to Ely, 335,000; insurance, \$17,000.

SUICIDE.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune,
KANSAS CETT, Mo., March 9.—A distressing
suicide occurred down on the leves in West
Kansas at a late hour last night, at which time a Kansas at a late hour last night, at which times in Mrs. Garner, a poor, unfortunate woman of that locality, jumped into the Missouri River with a four weeks' old babe. Both were drowned Ever since the birth of the child Mrs Garner has shown signs of insanity, but no one was prepared for the fatal plunge. A few minutes before the woman jumped into the water she went to a neighbor's bouse and said she was about to drown herself and baby. She had talked in the same way before, hence nothing was thought of its until a little boy saw her run to the bank and jump in.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
ROCHESTER, N. Y., March 9.—Robert Jarran,
lawyer, who, while intoxicated, shot a man
named Rice Saturday night, hanged himself.

WORCESTER, MASS. WORCESTER, Mass., March 9.—Rodney A. M. Johnson, of the firm of Johnson & Barrett, kills himself to-day while in a saloon.

POLITICAL NEWS.

ILLINOIS. DECATUR, Ill., March 9.—It having been authoritatively announced that Judge C. B. Smith, of Champaign, is a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress of this, the Fourteenth, District, leading Republicans here express themselves as heartly opposed to such a venture. They claim with almost one voice that the present incumbent, the Hon. J. G. Cannon, is the man for the place, and the man to return show all others. Many people here admire Smith as a Judge, but they do not believe he possesses the necessary qualifications for Congression. Macon County is solid for Cannon.

WOMEN VOTERS. MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., March 9.—At the charter election here to-day five women were elected members of the Board of Education over five men. Over a hundred women voted for school officers.

DE LESSEPS IN CHICAGO. DE LESSEPS IN CHICAGO.

At the meeting of the Engineers' Club last evening, the President read a letter from O. Chanute, of New York, advising the Club that De Lesseps would pass through Chicago before long, and suggesting the propriety of giving him a proper reception. The President suggested a dinner, but no definit action was taken to that end, though a committee consisting of Messrs. Cregier, Smith, and Morehouse was appointed to make arrangements for entertaining the distinguished Frenchman.

STRIKES. POTTSVILLE, Pa., March 2.—The puddlers at the Pulo Alto Mills resumed work on the basis of regulating wages in accordance with the price of rails. of rails.

Lertona, O., March 2.—The employes of the C. V. Rolling-Mill have struck because the Company employed a brass-roller who has been black-sheeping." It is likely to be a lock-out, as neither party is inclined to compromise.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.
LONDON, March 9.—The steamers Acadia, from
New York, Samaria and Istri an, from Boston,
and Lord Clive, from Philadelphia, have arrived
out. New York, March 9.-Arrived, Egypt, from

New York, March 9.—A snow-storm struck this city at hair-past 9 to-day. The storm-signals are flying at all the stations along the cost, from Norfolk up. At this nort the wind bloss twenty-five miles an hour.

Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphiles will not only supply the waste going on in the brain, but will enable the mind to endure a greater tax than before. It will impart vigor and promote clear conceptions to the intellect. It will strengthen the nerves and give power to all involuntary as well as the voluntary manner.

THE LOND

& Sketch of the Printing-Hou

facture of All How It Is Edited and Hewspaper of t

Correspondence Par LONDON, Feb. 21.—The a massive pile of solid ral effect, which in New sight be one of the feat and it is almply lost square miles of sin nacked and pressed to Printing-House Squa on Thunderer, stands old Norman fortress. matic in the coincidence,
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I had had no acquaints
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mechanical realty

Bolidly established for strong basis of the Universes of England, con whom is an expert a ness, the Times enjoys an in of itself, and, stretchin in of itself, and, surplus reversing itself, by extens permanent manufactur. These things are permanents, and, although the long course of year. Let me enumerate son as illustrative of the sc.

First Manufactures in second—Founds its own Third—Provides its own Fourth—Feeds its emplifith—Has its own election in the main; and Seventh—Repair-shops machineries.

All these great shops arroof, and the cluster of diaary departments of a toorial, composing, proof up, press, business, adversooms,—form the Times The P

acious paper-roo ng avenues of hi ur miles long. I

machinery.

A young man sits be plane-board, with four clettered. He plays on a fingers of each hand mas rapidly shifted into, galley, the exact width There is no system of music, only the paws fly. The distributing mas powers of the setting last stage each letter of shunted off on to its septher stand like long trayard of a colossal depot ohine, but there are of approaching perfection. BLECT

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KANSAS CITY.
Dispatch to The Chicago Tribung.
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EASTERN STORM.

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up. At this port the wind blows
lies an hour.

Impound Syrup of Hypophosphites
supply the waste going on in the
ill enable the mind to endure a
han before. It will impart vigor
clear conceptions to the intellect.
then the nerves and give power to
y as well as the voluntary muscles

& Sketch of the Thunderer of Printing-House Square.

Schanical Arrangements, Involving the Mann facture of All Supplies.

How It Is Edited and Published-" The Newspaper of the Future."

Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

LONDON, Feb. 21.—The Times Building is reala massive pile of solid brick of fair architectal effect, which in New York or Philadelphia

unleffect, which in New York or Philadelphis wist be one of the features of the city. In lead on it is simply lost,—crowded away among quare miles of similar structures densely neted and pressed together.

Printing-House Square, the castle of the modern Thunderer, stands on the reputed site of an all Norman fortress. There is something dramatic in the coincidence, which makes the spot the suggestive vignet of whole centuries of history, and starts a thousand poetic and philosophic tesms on the local correlation of force.

I had had no acquaintance with the Times, but a soic of introduction, sent by a leading New Jok editor, opened widely and hospitably its doors; and yesterday I spent a portion of the lay most profitably in an exhaustive inspection of its daily work. Let me tell some of its wonders.

In this letter 1 shall continue my set cheenly to the mechanical features, as being of most popu-lar interest and best picturing the establishment to the non-professional world. The editorial ride is of professional rather than public inter-est, and, besides, why should the greans of the profession be laid before those eyes which see not?

soil THE BUTTRESSES OF THE EUSINESS.
Soildly established for years, founded on the strong basis of the University and the governing classes of England, conducted by men every one of whom is an expert and veteran in the busithe Times enjoys an income that now comes not itself, and, stretching out like some of our reat railway companies, it now employs a por-tion of its surplus revenues every year in but-tioning itself, by extending its works out to the permanent manufacture of its own supplies. These things are permanent investments, not enses, and, although costly in the start, in long course of years save money. te me enumerate some of the most important justrative of the scope of the plant. The

Manufactures its own presses.

The PRESSES.

The Walter presses are made here for the market, as well as for the proprietor's own paper, and in these shops I found the workmen in the busy clatter of turning out great machines as in any great factory or foundry.

In the pressroom of the paper stand eight; six govery night, and two stand as a reserve brigada. Each press prints at the rate of 12,000 per hour. These presses are ranged in three columns in an immense room on the first floor of the building, the enormous weight supported by arches. The paperroom, another large space, is just below the press-room, the paper being hoisted up by a lift dimerican elevator into the press-room. In the sacious paper-rooms below you wander through long avenues of huge rolls of paper, each roll four miles long. I watched at one of the presses the four-mile run of one of these rolls, and it was striking to see how quickly it was done.

THE TYPE. THE PRESSES.

With striking to see how quickly it was done.

Huch of the mechanical interest of the Times entres in its type department. I brought away with me some type made under my eye in the foundry-room. But that is only the beginning of the wonder, Following this type into another department you see it set by machinery. All publishers are familiar with the history of the long effort of Mr. Walter in this direction. Here the result:

sre done by hand,—the steady regular work by machinery.

A young man sits before what looks like a piano-board, with four or five banks of keys all lettered. He plays on these keys with the fore-fingers of each hand rapidly, and the type are as rapidly shifted into a kind of minute steel riller, the exact width of the body of a type. There is no system of fingering, as with piano music, only the paws fly like lightning.

The distributing machine just reverses the powers of the setting instrument, and in the last stage each letter of the alphabet is rapidly shinted off on to its separate side-track, where they stand like long trains of freight cars in the yard of a colossal depot. It is a wonderful machine, but there are others I think now surely approaching perfection, of much more interest and importance to newspaper property.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.

The last permanent investment of the Times has been the manufacture of its own light on the electric system, using carbon points. The cost for the plant of this has been very great, but it is so far successful, and the cost of now producing light is very moderate.

The entire building is lighted by sixteen elective lights, each light of from 800 to 1.000-candle power-far more than is needed. Sixteen wires,—each starting directly from a battery,—are used to distribute the light, and the battery is worked from a solid and powerful steam-engine. This engine had to be built expressly for the electric battery, and its power cannot be used for my other purpose; the light would waver and be unsteady. Quite thick porcelain globes are used to temper the flerce power of the light, and the dark shadows are in part corrected by reflection from white cowls. I see no reason way the new Edison light should not be attached to this plant, if desirable.

This electric manufacture has been a striking advertisement for the flerce, but of first is not an economy. They have more light than they need or want to have, and the cost of the plant is the capital of a gas company,—not a legitimate A young man sits before what looks like a bino-board, with four or five banks of keys all

THE TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

The Times has its own wires over much of Entrand and most of the Continent, and its own service of them by accomplished correspondents,—men of ability and influence. It uses leaver (the Associated Press of Europe), but only partially, and as an incident, its page or more of telegraphic news being generally excusively its own, and the Reuter news coming in only in a supplemental way. It is a common expression among newspaper men in our country that we only use the telegraph inrgely. I think that the special telegraph service of the Times exceeds that of any American newspaper, as in the service of the Times exceeds that of any American newspaper, as a strike the popular and uneducated eye perhaps so strongly as ours, because it does not take the popular and uneducated eye perhaps so strongly as ours, because it does not take the popular will every morning the Times does have a dispatch from every Capital in Europe from a "stick" to a column and a hair or two columns in length, giving the political situation of the day and the streat business and social features,—the matter that statesmen, and scholars, and leaders read and talk about. It telegraph service of special matter average, I think, about a page a day, and a page of the Times is equal in superficies to over 20 per cent more than a page of the Press or New York Heroid.

It is all solid news, too,—no padding or whipped train.

PRINTING BY RAE.

The recention of the telegraphic news of the THE TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

PRINTING BY RAR.

The reception of the telegraphic news of the range is something unique. The lines from the Continental Capitals—Berlin, Paris, Rome, etc.—all of course converge in one room, and the dipatches are received over an instrument that rints. The printing, however, serves more as a record. The dispatch as it is received, is read by the telegraph operator to the operator of type-machine, who plays it off by ear, and the maptich, thus reduced to a written form, is supplied to the editors in printed proof. Of course only the work of responsible correspondants, likely to need no alteration, is honored in

this way. It would be too expensive to treat thus matter requiring editing.

The type-setting machine compositors are, of course, a class to themselves, or, rather, to the Ferner, a class to themselves, or, rather, to the Ferner, and those to abandon all Unions or outside organization of the office is exclusive in this way. It does not employ uses who serve on other papers, and those work on the Times are protected in many way work on the Times are protected in many way work on the Times are protected in many way work on the Times are protected in many way work on the Times are protected in many way of the protected in the work of the building a rather desolate, cheerfees-looking room for casual employes or temporary contributors. "Persons that we don't want to mix up with our own men, you know,"

Mat impressed me strongly was the large amount of hard work and unremitting attention bestowed unceasingly on the Times by its proprietors and editors.

Here is an old paper, perhaps the best established in the world. Every man on it holding any responsible place is an expert in the business. The experience of some of them is hereditary. Every employé on the paper is of the highest grade of scholarship or business training, and closely as it and editor are working as hard and closely as it and editor are working as hard and closely as it and editor are working as hard and closely as it and editor, sees the first paper of the press every night.

All the editorial work is done at night, the editors not coming down at all in the day time. Mr. Chenery, the editor, sees the first paper of the press every night.

The paper goes to press at 3:30 a. m.; but then men know that from midnight to 3 a. m. is the quarter-deck in section of a morning paper, and they are on it. Mr. Waiter's (the main proprietor's) own house is adjoining and runs into the Times are on it. Mr. Waiter's (the main proprietor's) own house is adjoining and runs into the first and the fir

The distinguishing characteristic of the Times is solidity.

The editorial department, like everything else of influence and weight in England, rests squarely on the University, and what that means it takes some insight into the English life to understand. The paper addresses the leaders, and thinkers, and statesmen of the world, and it must have the best-trained.

and thinkers, and statesmen or the world, and it must have the best-trained power to speak to them.

The solid paper that it is printed on is equal to book paper in grade. Three of the sixteen pages of the Times go to the pound of printing-paper.

The proof-reading is perfection,—more scholarly and faulties than the average American book.

Of the solidity of the manufacturing plant this letter has amply spoken.

THE NEWSPAPER OF THE FUTURE.

But, while everything is solid and perfected on the Times, while every man on it is trained and tried in his profession, and there is no experimenting in the business of the establishment, there is no ecssation of mental energies or invention, for these men are veterans standing ready to hold their paper abreast of the times and to seize first the vantage-ground of any new discoveries that might affect the property of the newspaper. The Times, indeed, has always been a college of invention and discovery in the newspaper world, spending large sums of money in reaching after new processes has always been a college of invention and discovery in the newspaper world, spending large sums of money in reaching after new processes and improvements in machinery or management. Among the achieved results of its labors in this way are the Walter press and the type-setting machine,—two enduring monuments. I was rather startled to find in this connection that among the problems revolving in the feeund womb of the Times office was one to which I have for several years given a good deal of thought and some practical labor,—viz.: the publication simultaneously of a great daily paper in a dozen cities. That is certainly the newspaper of the future, and the future may be near at haad.

There is no excitement or nervous hurry in the Times Building,—nothing, perhaps, that would impress an unskilled visitor,—but the mental atmosphere is very stimulating. In fact, one feels tired and exhausted—that familiar experience of our Centennial Exposition—after inspecting bonestly its plant and workings, so great are the achieved results, so limities the range of the thousand surgestions which start themselves in reviewing, in the sympathetic companionship of its own management, the first newspaper-office of the world.

CHANGE OF VENUE.

Two Men Who Will Not Give a Reason for the Faith Which is in Them.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune.

Chicago, March 9.—You kindly published my letter this morning, but followed it with what purported to be the results of Seporter's investigation. He says he went to No. 273 West Lake street and found no such man as William H. Werner; also, that he went to No. 256 West Twelfth street and found there no such man as Thomas F. Houren. Now, in order to insure fair piay, I ask you to send a reporter with me to those places, and I will produce the two gentlemen you intimate are not in existence. I will stop on the way with your reporter and introduce them to him at No. 125 Franklin street. They are journeymen shoemakers and working at the last-mentioned place for Mr. Lee.

Now, I have this to say in conclusion: You have not been fair. You have attempted to boister up a ruling that was outrageous, and you will signally fail. That ruling was in direct conflict with law. Moreover, I do not believe the Judges of Cook County, as a rule, are able, unprejudiced men. They have respect for the rights of a man arraigned at the bar of the Criminal Court. I know that they uniformly respect those rights, and when an application is made in compliance with the statutes and Supreme Court decisions, they grant it, without comment. They are not such bigots as to compel a man to stand trial before them who swears that he believes they are prejudiced against him. They know it to be an old maxim of law that no man shall be judge in his own case, and when the accused presents affidavits for a change of venue in compliance with the statutes, and so the prejudiced against a certain individual, because he is not qualified to render judgment on a matter that concerns him personally. He is not supposed to know whether or not he is prejudiced. Prejudice may arise, from subtle influences, of which the man-judge is not aware. This is comprehended in the statute, and it is for this reason that the granting of a change of venu

Shortly after noon yesterday a TRIBUNE reporter accompanied Mr. Forrest to the shoefactory at 122 Franklin street, and, on reaching the top floor, inquired in the office for the whereabouts of W. H. Werner.

"You will find him in the other end of the shop," said one of the clerks in charge.

The reporter and his legal cicerons filed their way between piles of leither, cutting-lathes, and cases of shoes to the "other end of the shop," and there found a team of men engaged in the labors of Crispin.

"Which is Mr. W. H. Werner?" queried the scribe. "Which is Mr. w. H. Werner.
scribe.
"I am," spoke up a blond young man of some
24 or 26 summers.
"Are you the W. H. Werner who made the
affidavit in the case of Dwyer, asking for a
change of venue?"
"Yes."
"How long have you lived in this city"
"Twelve years."
"What's your address?"

don."
"What are the grounds of your belief in the prejudice of the Court?"
The lawyer—"You needn't answer that question." "How much did you get for making the affi-davit?" Blackstone's disciple—"You may answer that

do." "Haven't we worked alongside him," etc.
The reporter reached for the next witness and asked for Thomas H. Houren.
"I'm the man you want," responded a small dark-featured man of about the same age as Wester.

Werner.

"Are you the Houren mentioned in the Dwyer case?"

"Yes."

"How long have you resided in the city?"

"About twelve years."

"What's your address?"

"566 West Twelfth street."

"How long have you lived there?"

"About three years."

Chorus—"Why he only paid his rent last night."

night."
"How long have you known Dwyer?"
The attorney—"You needn't answer that question."
"What was your reason for making the affidact?" "What was your reason for making the affi-davit?" Blackstone's disciple—"You needn't answer that question."
"What reason had you for believing the Court to be prejudiced?"
The limb of the law—"You needn't answer that question."
"Did you get anything for making the affi-davit?"
The attorney—"You may answer that ques-tion."
Houren—"Nothing. I ain't the kind of a man to take a bribe."

LICENSED AND ORGANIZED. Springfield, Ill., March 9.—The Secretary of State to-day issued license to organize to the Roberts Dry Placer and Ore Concentrating Company of Colorado and Chicago; capitai, \$1,000,000; corporators, De Witt C. Roberts, William H. Condon, George W. Huddlerton Martin France. Condon, George W. Huddleston, Martin Ryan; also, to the Taylor Head-Rest Company, Chicago; capital, \$5.000; and to the Charleston Construction Company, Charleston; capital, \$10,000.

A certificate of organization was field by Division No. 10 Ancient Order of Hibernians, Town of Lake, Cook County.

ELGIN BOARD OF TRADE. Breial Dipatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

BLGIN, Ill., March 9.—At the meeting of the newly-elected Directors of the Board of Trade to-day, Dr. Joseph Tefft, of Elgin, was relected President; R. F. Redell, of Chicago, Vice-President; R. P. McGliney, of Elgin, relected Secretary; C. C. Church, of Elgin, relected Treasurer.

Prudently break up your cold by the timely use of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, an old remedy for sore lungs and throats, and a certain curative for coughs. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES.

IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMBER OUR patrons throughout the city, we have Established Branch Offices in the different Divisionated sesignated below, where advertisements will be taken for the same price as charged at the Main office, and will be received until 8 o'clock p. m. during the week, and until 9 p. m. on Saturdays;

J. & R. SIMMS, Booksellers and Stationers, 123.

Twenty-second-st.

W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-av., northwest corner Thirty-fith-st.

CHAS, BENNETT, Newsdealer, Stationer, etc., 299.

West Madison-st., near Western-av.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Drugrist, 329 Blue Island-av., corner of Tweifth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lake-st., corner Lincoln.

LOUIS W. H. NEEBE, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery Depot, 435 East Divisionst., between LaSalle and Wells.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

PERSONAL.

I NFORMATION OF JOHN OR JAMES HALLERAN
will be thankfully received by their sister, Annie,
ate of Manchester, Engiand. Address care of John
Sheffington, isia Castle-av., Broad-st., Philadelphia,
Page 1988 - Philadelphia,
Page 2088 - Philadel Pa.

DERSONAL—EMILY TAMAR: AM VERY ANXlous to see you. Send your address or where I can
meet you. FRANK D. POSTAL, care Tribune office.

DERSONAL—A. B. WILL GIVE O. W. H. OF F.
C. 25 per cent of amount recovered. Write again.

South Side.
311 MICHIGAN-AV.—SEVERAL DESIRABLE rooms to rent, with board. Rejerences re-445 MICHIGAN-AV.—BOARD AND ROOMS for permanent parties. Do not move May 1.

572 MICHIGAN-AV.—ELEGANT ROOMS TO rent, with board. Fine location; modern improvements. 674 WABASH-AV.—TO RENT, WITH BOARD furnished front rooms, on suite or separately

West Side.

15 PARK-AV.—FURNISHED SUITE OF SOUTE or front rooms, with board, for gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen. References required. 166 SOUTH PAULINA-ST.-DAY-BOARD.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., FOURTH DOOR FROM the bridge—Front rooms, with board, \$4 to \$5 per week; without board, \$4 to \$5. Hotels.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HARrison-sts., four blocks south of Palmer HouseBoard and room, per day, \$1.30 to \$2; per week, from
\$6 to \$10; also furnished rooms renied without board

English House, 31 East Washington-St.—
Down again; single room and board, \$4 to \$7. Restaurant tickets, 21 meals, \$5.50. Transients, \$1 a day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.

D'AND THREE ADULTS.

D'AND THREE WILLIAMS BOARD FOR THREE ADULTS.

D'AND THE WANTED FOR THREE ADULTS.

D'AND THE WANTED FOR THREE ADULTS.

D'AND THE WANTED FOR THREE ADULTS.

South Side, not beyond Eighteenthes. Address, stating particulars, Y. 8. Tribune office.

D'ARD—FOR GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, NORTH Side, in private family. Address Y. 75. Tribune.

D'ARD—WITH TWO GOOD FURNISHED ROOMS in private family at reasonable rates, in Chicagoav, vicinity, eReferences exchanged. Address Y. 30. Tribune office.

BOARD—AND SUITE OF TWO OR THREE Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TOR SALE—A HALF OR THIRD INTEREST IN

TOR SALE—A HALF OR THIRD INTEREST IN
a valuable leasehold and job office, equipped with
two Potter presses (power) and three job presses;
doing a business of Status a year. Best trade in the
city,—a city of \$6,000. Investigation solicited. Plenty
of work the year round. No better opportunity ever
presented for investment. Good reasons for wanting
to sell. Address S. H. PARVIN & SONS, Advertising
Agency, Cincinnati, O.

Agency, Cincinnati, O.

RECEIVER'S SALE—UNDER AN ORDER OF the Superior Court of Cook County, I hereby offer for sale the southenst quarter of Section thirty-recurrent (14), east of third principal meridian principal in the county, Illinois. Bids for sale premises must be delivered to me at my office, No. 168 Randolph-st., Chicago, on or before March twentieth (20th), 1880. les Randonpa et de l'Albert N. A. TURPIN, Receiver. et (20th), 1880.

WANTED - AN ENTERPRISING MAN OR woman with \$5,000 to take half interest in a good paying business; a good chance for the right person; legitimate business. References required. Address Y 24, Tribune office. HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

THE CENTRAL FURNITURE STORE.
22 STATE-ST.
1, W. & J. R. STOREY.
HOUSE-FURNISHERS,
sells furniture of all kinds,
CARPETS,

STOVES,

CROCKERY,
BEDDING,
etc., at the lowest prices for cash or on easy payments to suit. Goods cheerfully shown. Store open
evenings.

1, W. & J. R. STOREY,
225 State-st.
HOUSE-FURNISHERS.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS-NEW STOCK, SPRING styles, furniture, carpeta, stoves, and all household goods at prices lower than the lowest. Terms, cash or nstallments, to suit. Houses furnished throughout at a day's notice. EMPIRE FARLOS BEDSTEAD CO., 381 and 38 West Madison-st. THE UNION FURNITURE CO., 80 AND 506 WEST
Madison-st., sell all kinds of household goods on
monthly payments; low prices; easy terms.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE-NEW CABINET-CASE WHERLER & Wilson sewing-machine, cheap. Y & Tribune, HORSES AND CARRIAGES. HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A LARGE STOCK OF CARRIAGES, PHAETONS, side seats, jump seats, and second-hand buggles at great bargains. 36 Wabash-av. H. B. HILL.

DUSINESS-MEN WILL FIND IT TO THEIR ADone for relating and all first-class work to MARTIN'S, of Wells-st.

LYCLUSIVELY FINE CARRIAGES—WE HAVE LINES, of Wells-st.

TYCLUSIVELY FINE CARRIAGES—WE HAVE heated side spring business buggles, these wagon have reached a larger saig than any first-class wagon have reached a larger saig than any first-class wagon have reached an ontirely fandaulettes, coupelettes, rockaways, etc. etc. harpe varioty. Inspection respectfully invited. Hitle used, in perfect order, and very cheap. PENNOYER & CO., 28 to 28 Wabash-av. very cheap. PENNOYER & CO., 28 to 38 Wabash-av.

POR SALE—AT J. MITCHELL'S AUCTION AND
T Commission house, Nos. 186 and 198 East Washington-\$1. We have on hand three or four Ruck carrisges, (we olarence landaus, new and second-hand
buggies, express and delivery wagons, road wagons,
and large stock of new and second-hand harnes, We
have several No. 1 driving horses; also, cheaper
horses-for sale at private sale. Auction days early
Friday at 10 o'clocf a. m. Cash advanced on every
thing in our line. Storage at reasonable prices. Nos.

35 and 196 Washington 45. TOR SALE—CHOICE AND CREAP HOUSES.

Adams—st., fine octagon-front brick house in very fine locality; only S.C.I.

Adams—st., octagon brick house, only \$4.000.

Adams—st., octagon brick and atone front houses; and the standard of the standa

Jackson-st. 3-story frame, near Loomia, well-built, only \$5.30.

Monroe, near Jefferson F wk, an elegant frat-class frame; also a brick house; dining-room, etc., on first floor; lots 30 feet frunt; \$7.50 and \$10.00.

Monroe-st. near Ashland-av, dine brick house, with brick barn; this is very choice; \$8.50.

Monroe-st. 2-story and hase stone-front house, 13 rooms, in very superior condition, concreted beneath basement floors; latest patent sever ventilsnor; painted, grained, and papered in late style; furnace-fixtures, barn, etc.; only \$5.00.

28 Groveland Park-av, near Thirty-first-st., 3-story brick house; only \$5.00.

29 Walnut-st. large fine frame house, and lot 30: 250; only \$5.00.

Thor SALE, THE FOLLOWING PROPERSY BE. H. A. OSBURN, 128 La Salle-st., Room I.

POR SALE—THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY Reing heid by me in trust, and parties for who
neld being desirous to resilise, I offer it for sale.
Lot on Clinton-st. just south of Jackson, Skrikt
Two lots on Ashland av., corner Taylor, Skrikt each.
Skr lots on West-Poik-st., near Western-av., Skrikt
House and lot in Englewood, on Wabash-av., between Pirty-seventh and Fifty-eighth-st.
Three houses and lots on north side Forty-first-st.,
just east of Grand-bonleward.
House and lot on Grove-st., near Twenty-second.
Success land just west of city, in Town of Lyons.
Wacress at Stock-Vards, just west of Fowler's packing-house.

Thirteen lots on Ashland-av., just north of Rgan-av. Thirteen lots on Arnold-st., east of R. L. Cur-Shops. Farm of 580 acres, improved, 45 miles west of Gardner, in Grundy County, Ill.

Farm of 156 acres in Madison County, Ill.

JOHN McCAPFERY, Trustee, 146 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE - EXISO MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR VAN F Buren-st.

109 Fourth-av., with 2-story frame house.
2-story brick house, North Onkley-st., near Park-av.,
2.350.
2-story house with lot, Elizabeth-st., near West Indiana-st. 81,500.
2-story house with lot, Twentieth-st., near Western-av. av.

37x174 Wabash-av., corner Thirty-seventh-st.

15x122 Kenwood-av., corner Forty-eighth-st., two
blocks from Kenwood depot.

25x160 Wabash-av., near Forty-second-st., 31.25.

25x160 Wabash-av., near Forty-third-st., F.150.

25x160 Wabash-av., near Forty-third-st., F.150.

25x160 Wabash-av., near Forty-third-st., F.150.

25x160 Wabash-av., near Forty-third-st., near Siewart-av.

30 lots on Leavitt and Hoyne-sts., near Twenty-second.

5 Jots Egan-av. or Thirty-ninth-st. near Stewart-av. Notes on Leavitt and Horne-sta, near Twonty-second.

Notes on Leavitt and Horne-sta, near Twonty-second.

Notes of Leavitt and Horne-sta, near Twonty-second.

Notes of Leavitt and Horne-sta, near Twonty-second.

Notes of Leavitt and Leavitt

Dearborn-st. Room S.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT STONE-FRONT ON PRAric-av. near Sixteenth-st., 2-story and basement,
hall in centre, 3-story brick barn; lot 60x175. Price
\$25,000.

No. 555 Calumet-av., northeast corner Thirty-thirdst., 2-story and basement stone-front, 9 rooms, brick
barn, lot 50x125. Price \$11,000.

No. 41 Oak-av., 2-story and basement brick with extension, all the modern improvements, frame barn,
lot 25x150. Price \$6,000. MEAD & OCE, 149 La Saile.

tension, all the modern improvements, frame barn, lot 2x152. Price 8.00. MEAD & COE. 19 Les Saile.

TOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, & CLARE-ST.—

First-class 2-story and basement stone-front house. Thirty-diffust, opposite Dongiss Monument and lake shore, fine view of the lake, convenient to depot. \$7.00. No. 1 stone-front house. Tooms deep, La Salle-st, near Chicago-av, 8.70. Elegant 3-story and basement stone-front bause, side light. Peorisst, near Jackson. 8.500.

TOR SALE—SALE.—SALAL-ST. PROPERTY—SEVERAL good pieces. 40 to 60 feet each. Better buy now, before the boom strikes too hand on this street. GRIPFIN & DWIGHT, corner Washington and Halsted.

TOR SALE—EXIOS, INDIANA-AV, EAST FRONT, north of Thirty-seventh-st. very desirable. J. KEELER, 82 Chart-st.

Total indiana-av. between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-sirth ext. Washington and Halsted-sts.

TOR SALE—PRAIRIE—AV, NORTH OF THIRTY-seventh-st. Washington and Halsted-sts.

TOR SALE—PRAIRIE—AV, NORTH OF THIRTY-seventh-st. Washington and Halsted-sts.

TOR SALE—PRAIRIE—AV, NORTH OF THIRTY-seventh-st. Str. 15 feet. Prairie-av, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-sinth-sts.

TOR SALE—PRAIRIE—AV, NORTH OF THIRTY-seventh-st. Str. 15 feet. Prairie-av, between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-sinth-sts.

TOR SALE—GOOD TWO-FIORY HOUSE AND barn on South Side, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first-sts, only 82.30.

TOR SALE—HOUSE NO. 24 NORTH LA SALLE—at, story, and basemignt stone front, brick

POR SALE—HOUSE NO. 26 NORTH LA SALLE-four, and basement stone from brick bouse, all the improvements. PURINGTON & CO., 128 South Water-st.

TOR SALE—BY J. C. HYDE, 177 LA SALLE-ST.: Treet corner Congress and Throop-sis.: 40 feet T 72 feet corner Congress and Throop-sta: 40 feet Michigan-av., near Madison-st.; 20 acres Englewood; 12 acres Barry Point road, and Harrison-st.; 25 lots corner Ogden and Western-avs.; 30 acres near Kennyatin: 10 acres corner Pulling and Thirty-averner. sington; 10 acres corner Pidlins and Thirty-seventhsta; 15 acres Thirty-third and Bobey-sta; 5 acres
Forty-seventh-st., east of Ashland-av.; 120 acres on
Calumet River.

POR SALE-CHEAP—A THREE-STORY AND
basement marble-front house facing Jefferson
Park; deep lot; brick barn, Th. L. HAMMOND, 177 La
Salle-st. FOR SALE—I ACRE FRONTING ON TWELFTH-st, and east of California-av. 5 acres north of Twelfth-st, with a front on Califor-

inia-av.

60 feet on Ontario-st., near Casa.
Improved and unimproved on Prairie-av., north of
Twenty-fifth-at.

JAMES H. GILBERT, 144 Dearborn-st.

JAMES H. GILBERT, 164 Dearborn-st. JAMES H. GILBERT, 144 Dearborn-st.

TOR SALE-184 FEET ON EHODES AV., CORNER
of Thirty-third-st.
B0 feet on Wabash-av., corner of Thirty-sixth-st.
50 feet on Twenty-third-st., west of Calumet-av.
400 feet on Cottage Grove-av., near Forty-ninth-st.
200 feet on Drexel boulevard, acar Forty-ninth-st.
These are bargains for investment.
HENRY L. HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

HENRY L HILL, 140 Dearborn-st.

FOE SALE—MICHIGAN-AV, NEAR TWENTYsixth-st., 50 feet, with large brick dwelling, 822,000.

50 feet, with good frame house, \$15,000.

Several choice lots and fine houses on Prairie and
Calumet-avs., south of Eighteenth-st.

40 acres in S. E. § Sec. 23, 83, 11

JOS. R. PUTNAM, 40 Portland Block. JOS. R. PUTNAM, 40 Portland Block.

TOR SALE—LOTS ON TNDIANA, PRAIRIE, AND
Michigan-avs.; house and lot on Langley-av.;
house and lot fronting Union Park; also good business block. KERR & WALKER, Rooms 6 and 8
Metropolitan Block.

TOR SALE—THE ELEGANT STONE-FRONT
residence 429 West Washington-st., near Ads;
three stories, basement, and sub-cellar; building 2x
U feet, lot 2xit0 feet, fronts south, built in 187; occupied only by owner. Price 34.50; furnace, range,
and gas-fxtures included; 28.00 was refused in 187.
WM. C. REYNOLDS, 31 bearborn-st.

TAGE SALE—ORNER ASHLAND-AV. AND

FOR SALE—CORNER ASHLAND-AV. AND Henry-st, three lots, 83,000. J. H. KEELER, 165 Clark-st. Clark-st.

TOR SALE—THOSE ELEGANT STONE FRONTS at head of Grand boulevard. The corner house has 15 rooms; basement and first floor finished in hardwood. This is one of the best built houses in the the city, and can be had at about one-half the cost to build. Lot 22x160. Keys in the west house, MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

POR SALE—ON GRAND BOULEVARD, 100X150 north of Forty-seventh-st: AUX150 corner Forty-third-st. Calumei-sv.125x182, corner Forty-seventh-st. G. S. HUBBARD Ju., 125 Dearborn-st. st. G. S. HUBBARD JE., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOB SALE-SEVERAL BRICK AND STONE
from houses on Campbell Park and wichinity, 25,500
to M.000 each. CAMPBELL BROS., 125 Madison-st.

FOR SALE-THE VERY BEST YET-A GOOD 2story and sub-cellar brick, West Side; 41,801.
Rare investment—A block of seven marble from
buildings on one of the very best corners in the West
Division: never empty; paying 9 per cent, and will
pay 10 from May 1; 35,500. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 34
Dearborn-st., Room 3.

pay 10 from May 1; \$31,500. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., \$4
Dearborn-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE—BY JAMES J. HOYT, 144 LA SALLEst. Chicago:
Eighty for an ear Blue Island.
35,117 feet and cottage on Walmut-st., between Lincolumn and slobey-sts.
30,131 feet and cottage on Twenty-sixth-st., between South Park and Calumet-avs.
Two-story and basement brick dwelling and lot 28x
118 feet, corner of Jefferson and Oak-sts., Village of
Hyde Park.
Will be sold cheap.

FOR SALE—NICE f-ROOM COTTAGE, 51 CICEROcourt, near Van Buren-st. cars; price only \$1,000.

CAMPBELL BROS., 35 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—CHOICE RESIDENCE ON INDIANAlocations on the street. Price Ex.000. MEAD & COE,
16 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—STATE-ST.—SX170 FEET NEAR C.,
6 S. HUBBARD, JR., 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—STORY AND BASEMENT OCTA-

F. B. & Q. R. R. crossing, with building, \$4,000 cash. G. S. HUBBARD, JR. 125 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—3-STORY AND BASEMENT OCTAgen stone-front house on Washinston-st. only find the stone of Washinston-st. only find the stone of the stone CANAL-ST.—SXISO corner of Fulton-St.

STATE-ST.—SXISO corner of Fulton-St.

G. S. HUBBARD, JR.

12 Dearborn-St.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS STONE-FRONT
residence on Michigan-sv. north of Twentiether.

t., good brick barn; lot Exiss. Price Silou. Terms
easy. MRAD & OUR, 164 La Salle-St.

FOR SALE—STORE ON WEST MADISON-ST.,
In car Western-sv. very cheap; choice location.

Easy terms. CAMPBELL BROS., 153 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—STORE ON WEST MADISON-ST.,
In car Western-sv. very cheap; choice location.

Easy terms. CAMPBELL BROS., 153 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—SO FEET ON LA SALLE-ST., NEAR
Division; 50 feet on Clark-st., near Division, at a bargain. An offer wanted on either or both pieces.

HENRY WALLER, JR., 91 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WESTER ON INDIANA-AV., Bs.
tront. MEAD & COE, 164 Le Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT BRICK HOUSE AND barn, house arranged in two flats, 6 rooms each; every improvements.

FOR SALE—TA BARGAIN.—THE ELEGANT
4-story marble-front house, 128 Ashimod-av; has all modern improvements.

FOR SALE—Trice BROS., 153 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN.—THE ELEGANT
4-story marble-front house, 128 Ashimod-av; has all modern improvements.

FOR SALE—Trice BROS., 153 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE AND LOT ON WESTERNLaw, near Adams-st., only 1,50. The lot is worth the money alone. CAMPBELL BROS., 153 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—WESTIDENCE ON SOUTH PARK AND Avery ment of the province of the provi

and Pifty-third.

5 acres, Sec. 14, 28, 13, 200 an acre.

Washington and Halsted-sis.

FOR SALE-BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE AT
Ean wood, large house and grounds, with all
groders improvements. Apply to J. N. & F. W.
BARKER, 121 La Salle-si.

BARKER, ET La Salle-st.

POR SALE—AT OAK PARK, CONVENIENT TO cars, a fine residence; also lots high and dry, with with trees, near depot; best in any suburb; look and see; old prices. M. C. MILES. 3 Metropolitan Block.

POR SALE—60 ACRIS ON CALUMET, 50: 2,000 ness rainroad crossing, 500. Baturday and Monday.

E. RARLE, Room 56. 116 Washington-st.

POR SALE—6 LOYS IN STONE & KLEMM'S SUBdivious choice barpair; north of Sevensy-drysta, and near lake. Also IT half-acre lots in South Store Subdivision. In Cares near Seventy-firth-st. and Haisted. J. D. HARVET, 110 Dearborn-st.

EOR SALE—IN KENWOOD, 601 WYDE PARF AV. and Haisted. J. D. HARVEY, 110 Dearborn-st.

FORSALE-IN KENWOOD, 601 HYDE PARK-AV.,

FURD: house in complete order, all modern improvements, barn, grounds with large trees, most desimble part of Kenwood. Apply to owner at house
or 30 Washington-st., Room 5.

FOR SALE-OR EXCHANGE-LARGE FARM
ROET RENOSDA, good improvements and stock, for
clear city or Hyde Park property. J. D. HARVEY,

110 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE-IRON AND LEAD LANDS-I HAVE
aome valuable iron and lead lands on the Osage
River in Benton County Mo.; a railroad will be completed to Warsaw, the county seat, by June 1 next.
Address Box K. Warsaw, Mo.

REAL ESTATE WANTED. WANTED-A BRICK OR FRAME RESIDENCE standing alone, worth 5,000 or less, on the Souti Side, north of Thirty-fith-st, or on the West Side east of Asbiand-av. Can make immediate sale it cheap. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 97 Dearborn-st. cheap. HENRY WALLER, Jr., # Dearborn-st.

WANTED-I HAVE IN MY HANDS \$6,000 TO invest in small pieces of improved property. Parties wishing to sell piease call on C. B. WILSON, 80 Dearborn-st, Room II.

WANTED-HOUSES AND LOTS POR CUSTOM-eris on Langley, Ellis-ava and Oakland GEORGE PRIERSON, Real Estate Agent, 501 Cottage Grove.

WANTED-TO PURCHASE OB RENT-IN LAKE View, east of dummy road and south of Belmont-av., a house of f to 10 rooms and barn. Address, giving location, price, etc., I 68, Tribune office.

TO RENT-HOUSES. TO RENT-HOUSES.

West Side.

TO RENT-FROM MAY 1. STONE FRONTS; DINling-room and kitchen on parior floor; furnace,
gas-fixtures, and in every way complete; on Warrenav, and Oakley and Monroe-siz. H. POTWIN, Ilse
Washington-st. Room 41.

TO RENT-48 PER MONTH, FINE FRAME COTtage, 3 Grenshaw-st. Inquire at 506 Western-av.

TO RENT-48 PER MONTH, ELEGANT THREE,
story brick house of ill rooms, 72 West Monroest; has all modern improvements. Inquire at 183
Dearborn-st, in bank.

TO RENT-10-ROOM FURNISHED HOUSE AND
barn with all modern improvements, in very desirable location on West Side, to family of adults,
who will pay a year's rent in advance. Address V 96,
Tribune office.

TO RENT-FIRNISHED HOUSE, IN COMPLETE
order and fine location, near Union Park; immediate possession; rent low. J. C. SAMPSON &
CO., 171 La Saile-st.

North Side.

North Side.

TO RENT-NORTH SIDE on DEARBORN-AV.,
I south of Goethe st., first-class stone-front building, 3-story and basement, three rooms deep; barricent 30 per month the first and \$100 per month the two following years; will not be rented for boarding-house. EDW. 8, DRYER & CO., 86 Washington-st. TO RENT-S-STORY AND BASEMENT STONE-front house, basement and first story, 7 rooms deep, 34 North La Salle-st. Inquire of H. FLENTYE, Ill Bast Kinzie-st.

TO RENT-SMALL FURNISHED HOUSE ON Superior-st., near the lake, for three months dur-ing present occupants absence in the East. Apply by letter to H, Room No. 10, No. 30 La Salle-st., city.

Suburban.

TO'RENT-FOR THREE YEARS, A BRAUTIFUL home in the beautiful Village of Glencos, on lake-shore, within one hour's ride of city; large, well-bulls house, rolling shaded grounds, 6 acres; plenty of fruit and garden; just the place for good family with children; healthy, pleasant location. Apply to STARR & SUN, 158 Randolph-st., Room 1.

TO RENT-3 NICE UNFURNISHED ROOMS FOR light housekeeping. No. 56º Michigan-av. Reference exchanged.

TO RENT-NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS, LARGE and small, at 27º Michigan-av. I and small, at 278 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FROM APRIL I. FIRST FLOOR OF

I. double house No. 57 Sixteenth-at, corner indiama-av, with separate bath-room and closet; 355 per
month. Apply at house. References given and re-TO RENT-A WIDOW LADY LIVING ON SOUTH Side has a nicely-furnished room to rentto an el darly gentleman. Address five days, Y 64. Tribuna.

West Side.
TO RENT-FRONT ROM ON FIRST FLOOR OI
Tresidence corner of Sangamon and Adams-sia
handsomely furnished, 25 till ist of May also pleasant side room. Apply to R. MAUZY, 195 West Madihon-st. TO RENT—THE FIRST PLOOR OF 46 NORTH Sangamon-st. of five rooms nicely furnished for bousekeeping. Hent, 82. TO BENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO RENT-STORE AND RASEMENT, WITH asphalt foor, is and is Third-av.; also front on extension of bearborn-at, between Jackson and Van Buren. Power easily available. ALFRED W. SAN-SUME, Room 7, ill La Salle-as.

TO RENT-DESIRABLE STORE (FIVE FLOORS and basement), 250 and 250 Wabash-av., with side entrance to upper floors, which side be rented separated to the proper floors. Which side provided separated by SANSOME, Room 7, ill La Salle-st. TO RENT-STORE 108 MADISON-ST., BETWEEN Clark and Dearborn; one of the finest locations in the city. Apply to J. H. ANDREWS, 194 Clark-st., in forence. In forencon.

TO RENT-LARGE STORE AT 120 SOUTH HALsled-st., 25x119 feet, side windows, good front.
Will rent furnished for dining-room to first-class
tenant. Apply to B. MAUZY, 129 West Madison-st.

TO RENT-STORE AND BASEMENT 22 AND 264
Wabash-av., 40x122. Inquire of GEO. G. NEWBURY, 164 La Salle-st.

Wabash-v. dul28. Inquire of GEO. G. NEW-BURY, 164 La Salle-st.

Docks and Yards.

TO BENT-THE DOCK CORNER OF FIFTH-AV. and Folk-st.; 20 feet on the river. H. A. GOOD-RICH. 78 Dearborn-st. Room 14.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT-HOTEL-THE NEW FIRST-CLASS Windsor Hotel, now being completed in Denver. Colo. containing over 201 rooms will be let to an enterprising tenant, unfurnished. The house is built on the corner of two of the principal streets in the city, with stone fronts, and from plans prepared by Mr. W. W. Soyington, the well-known hotel architect, of Chicago, it commands magnificent views of the Rocky Mountains, and is replete with every modern convenience. Arrangements have been made for adding an additional wing, giving 100 more rooms, whenever it is required. It is expected that the house will be ready for occupancy by the middle of June. Last summer over 16,000 arrivals were registered at the various hotels in one week. At present, the hotels are running full, and there is not a vacant room to resit in the city. The first of to Corneado promises to be very heavy this year, and the wonderful mining development of and in consultation are one years to come. Plans of the building can be seen, and further particulars learned, by application in New York at the office of Mesars Ludlow & Co., Pine-st., and in Denver, Colo., at the office of The Denver Mansions Company, at either of which places offers can be lodged until the 19th and 18th of March respectively. Plans can also be seen in Chicago, in the office of W. W. Boyington, architect. The proprietors reserve the right to reject any or all offers. JAMES DUFF, Managing Director, Denver, Colo., Peb. 28, 1880.

To RENT-LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHT-

TO RENT-LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHT-ed rooms for manufacturing. Power and ele-vators. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED-TO RENTHOUSES.
COTTAGE
LATS,
storea and lofts for customers now waiting and foy
let of May. We make West Side property a specialty,
Houses rented, rents collected and property looked
after, by
Washington and Haisted-sts.
Wanted-TO RENT-HOUSES, COTTAGES,
flats, stores, and offices for customers now waiting and for ist of May; rents collected, property cared
for, by M. FORTUNE & CO. 92 East Washington-st.

LYANTED-TO RENT-AN UNFURNISHED for, by M. FORTUNE & CO., 99 East Washington-et.

WANTED—TO RENT—AN UNFURNISHED
TO GENT—OF STORM IN THE STORM eponsibility. Address Y II. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO RENT-A BASEMENT OR LOFT
within two blocks from the Palmer House; state
location and rent. F 201. Tribune office.

WANTED-TO BENT-A ROOM AT LEAST 20X
for the use of the Chicago Bar Association;
possession to be given April 1, 1880. Address proposals
to HOLDRIDGE O. COLLINS. Secretary, 165 Fifth-av.

WANTED-TO RENT-ON WEST SIDE, BY TWO
married couples, two or three nicely furnished
rooms, with or without board, in a private family with
no other boarders in a desirable location. Best of
references given and required. Address Y 65. Tribune office.

WANTED-MALE HELP.

WANTED—NALE HELP.

Bookksepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN ASCLERK IN AN INsurance office; one who is a good correspondent
and shorter of the state of the state of the
perience, R. G. Pribuse office;

WANTED—A BOOKKEPPER AND COLLECTOR,
one who has had experience in real-estate business; must be well recommended, and willing to work
for small salary. Address X SI, Tribuse office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, GOOD PENMAN, IN
dress I SI, Tribuse office.

WANTED—A SALESMAN OF EXPERIENCE IS
the furniture and carpet business. Will require good reference as to ability and experience.

Address Y SI, Tribuse office.

WANTED—A MAN FAMILIAR AND EXPEremoved in general country store to take charge
of stock and books is Northern Michigans; situation
permanent. Address I S, Tribuse office.

WANTED—BOOKKEBPER—ADDRESS IN OWN
hardwriting sisting age, if married, previous
experience, refers, and salay expected, WHOLESALE GROCER, BOX SI, FAO. WANTED—A MAN TO ACT AS SALESMAN IN a retail store who has EU to help push the business with to each I offer a half-interest in my store. For particulars call at Illi State-at.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTERMAN TO serve in a grocery store. Must speak German and English. Apply to W. F. 10N, 216 North-av.

Trades. WANTED COATMAKERS AT 26 WEST MADI-son-st. CHARLES LINDSAY. WANTED - AT MA EAST MADISON-ST., TOP
Boor, a good shop coat trimmer; one that can
keep E machines buy will make good wages.
WANTED-SIX COUPR-BODYMAKERS AT 302
WANTED-SIX SHITH & CO.

WANTED-SIX COUPE-BIDDYMAKERS AT 322
WANTED-FIRST - CLASS CABINETMAKERS
ON BRE WORK SIX COROL, ROOK WARES AND PAY EVERY
WEST. THE WORKINGS TORAN COMPANY, COTHER RANdolph and Anna-sts.

WANTED-A COMPETENT MAN TO TAKE
charge of warron wood stock department in one
of the oldest established houses in the city. Must
press the German language, and should have some
etc. Rook of manufacturing hubs, spokes, fellows,
etc. Rook of manufacturing hubs, spokes, fellows,
etc. Rook of the company of the company
Briggs House, city.

WANTED-STEADY WORK FOR FIRST-CLASS
GELL.

WANTED-A GOOD COAT TAILOR TO GO TO
SUMIT, Is. Apply between 9 and 10 o'clock at H.
A KOHN & BROS., Washington-st, and Wadssh-av.

WANTED-LASTERS ON SLIPPERS. & FIFTHav. J. OHINSTEIN & CO.

W av. J. OHNSTEIN & CO.

WANTED - PHOTOGRAPHER - A MARRIED
man that understands retouching, printing, and
toning, and can speak German and English. A steady
situation and good salary will be paid to a good and
steady man. None but good workman need apply.
Address or call on L. N. SCHMIDT, photographer,
30 Milwaukep-av.

WANTED-SIX FIRST-CLASS MATTRESSMAKers. Apply at 32 State-at. or Twenty-sixth-at.
and Stewart-av. E. M. HULCE & CO.

WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS MAGNETALE AND COMPANY. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS CUSTOM CUTTER at ARNHEIM the Tallor's, 187 South Clark-at. WANTED-THREE WOOD CARVERS AND CLARK BROS. & CO., Roberts. Leer Bries of CLARK BROS. & CO., Roberts. Leer Brisbers. Apply at the office of CLARK BROS. & CO., Roberts. Leer Blue Blanday.

CLARK BBOS. & CO., Robey-st., near Bine Island-av.

Conchimen, Teamsters, &c.,

WANTED—A. LaBORING MAN, MARRIED,
without children, to take care of horses and do
general work. Apply to F. LARNED, 518 Vernon-av.

WANTED—BOY TO DRIVE WAGON; MUST
live in and be acquainted with Cottage Grove
district. Inquire at 628 Wabash-av.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—100 GOOD MINERS AT THE IRON
mines in Michigan; wages £1.75; free fare; 10
swede carpenters. 5 farm hands. CHRISTIAN & CO.,
28 South Water-at.

WANTED—38 RAILBOAD LABORERS FOR
Michigan, it seamster for the city, 4 farm hands.
J. H. SPERBECK, 21 West Handolph-5t.

WANTED—30 GOOD MINERS AT THE IRON WANTED-100 GOOD MINERS AT THE IRON mines in Michigan; wages \$1.75, free fare; 10 Swede carpenters, 5 farm hands. CHRISTIAN & CO., 28 South Water-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED-A PORTER IN RETAIL GROCERY.

References required. S. L. FRAZER, Thirtyfirst-st. and Michigan-av. WANTED-AGENTS-MEN WITH BIG ES, OR 80 for a permanent and legitimate business, guaranteed to pay Et to 25 a week. We have a scheme which pleases, and send it samples free to those who may be a send a sample from the company of the c MANTED—FIRST-CLASS WHITE WAITES (man) in a private family, Must be highly recommended. Apply at 47 Wabash-av.

WANTED—AGENTS IN EACH CITY AND town in the Northwest to sell Boyd's Ministure Galvanic Battery; for rhounatism, neuralgia, eatarth, and dyspepala. Frice, 36 eenia. Address GEO. W. FERRIS, General Agent, 120 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF WORK WHO COULD sell crackers and cheese to a hungry man, can find a steady, paying job by applying at 150 La Salle-st.

WANTED—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN OF business experience to travel. Good references required. Apply, to FRED C. COOK, Room 6 (base-required. Apply, to FRED C. COOK, Room 6 (base-required. Apply, to FRED C. COOK, Room 6 (base-

WANTED-TO BUY-A GOOD SECOND-HAND shaper and a small planer, both for iron work.
Novelty Manufacturing Company, Sterling, Ill. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 12t DEAR-born-st., Chicago. Advice free; fifteen years' perience. Business quietly and legally transacted.

A GOOD PRICE WILL BE PAID FOR CAST-OFF
clothing at GELDRE'S 86 State-st. Orders by
mail promptly attended to. Established 1861.

A LL CASH PAID FOR LADIRS' AND GENTLE
Call or address E. HERSCHEL, 548 Sinte-st.

PROFESSIONAL. DR. KEAN, 178 CLARK-ST., CRICAGO—CONSUl-tation free, personally or by setter, on chronic male or female diseases. Cures warranted. Pinest illustrated book extant, Se pages, beautifully bound; prescriptions for all diseases. Price \$1, postspaid.

FINANCIAL.

A DVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, etc., at one-half brokers' rates. D. LAUNDER, Rooms and G. 120 Randolph-st. Established ESL. A NY SUM OF MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNIture, pianos, etc. (without removal), and other
good securities, at lowest rates. 152 Dearborn-st.,
Room 4

ANY AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE,
planos, etc. (without removal), or other securities. 152 Dearborn-st., Rooms 17 and 18. Curities. 152 Dearborn-st., Rooms II and IS.

A LL STATE SAVINGS, FIDELITY, AND GERman Bank books bought at highest cash price.

STYLES, 201 Dearborn-st., near Post-Office.

A DVANCES MADE IN SUMS TO SUIT ON FURniture, pianos, etc., without removal, at lowest
rates. 26 Dearborn-st., Room II.

A NY AMOUNT TO LOAN ON FURNITURE AND
pianos without removal, 151 Bandolph-st., Room t.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER—
Money to loan on watches, diamords, and valuables of every description, at GOLDSMID'S Loan and
Bullion Office (Roomsed), 39 East Madison-st. Established 1825.

Inshed Sec.

Highest Price Paid for State Savings
And Pidelity Bans books, and Scandinavian National Bank certificates. IRA HOLMES, General Broker, & Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE AT I Reaper Block.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE WITH-Interest. J. J. OWEN, 88 La Salle-st. Room E.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE WITH-Interest. J. J. OWEN, 88 La Salle-st. Room E.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE HINGS.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FURNITURE WITH-Interest. J. J. OWEN, 88 La Salle-st. Room E.

West Monroe-st.

POO OOO TO LOAN, AT I PER CENT. ON \$20,000 TO LOAN, AT 7 PER CENT. ON The control of t

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AT ONCE-UPRIGHT PIANO-I WILL SEIL A

T ONCE-UPRIGHT PIANO-I WILL SEIL A

T MARTINE TO THE THE TO THE

TO EXCHANGE—LARGE II-BOOM MODERN dwelling, burn, and lot, Excill, east front, on Green-st., near man as: east so per month. This property is the classification of the control of the cont To EXCHANGE—FOR EQUITIES OR STOCKS OF goods, the whole or part of the following: 1,550 acres choice land in Texas, 1,20 acres fine farming land in Missouri, near railroad, 20 acres in lows on Northwestern Railroad, and cash. Also clear suburban lots for jewelry and horse and bugg. Prifty-acresan in Kentucky and house and 5 acres at Starke. Fig., for lots here; and £6,00 first morigages for house and lot or stock of goods. Address L. P. CREVIER, 12 Le Salle-st, Boom 2.

\$2.000 WANTED TO EXCHANGE 2500 limber, brick, or coal. W. L. HOBINSON, Box 181 llyde Park, III.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Apply over Backman's drug store corner Thirty-first and State-sta.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL STATES AND SHARE THE W housework in sould family. Can be be sould be

Monroe-si.

WANTED—GIRL FOR KITCHEN; SMALL FAMily; Swede or Garman preferred; no Irish need
apply. 36 Mashfield-av.

WANTED—SWEDE OR GERMAN GIRL TO DO
general housework in private family of three.
Apply at 3 Loomis-st.

WANTED—GIRL POR GENERAL HOUSEWORK.
Good wages. 13 Bryant-av., Thirty-fifth-st. and
Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IBON
at 48 Michigan-av. WANTED-STRONG, WILLING GIRL For general housework in large family: good coo washer, and ironer. References. Ess Indiann-av. WANTED—A GIRL TO DO KITCHEN-WOR Also a dinner waiter, at the Great Eastern House III South Franklin-B.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE FOR KITCHES WORK and one for second-work: must be Gemans. Call at die Walassh-ev.

mans. Call at 46 Wahash-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS WOMAN PASTRI
cook at Wood's Hotel.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERA
HON, 26 North-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN GIRL FOR GEN
Good wages. Come with references. 50 Vincennee-av

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL
housework in a small, private family. 150 Wa
housework in a small, private family. 150 Wa
hash-av. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework at 11 Park-av. Reference desired. WANTED-A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERA'
housework in small family at 765 West Jackson WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND IRON and do the work in a small private family. 178 South Sangamon-st.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK and good laundress, wages 41 per week; also, girl to care for baby and do second work, wages 41 dif West Jackson-st.

WANTED-MILLINERS A NO. 1 TRIMMER FOR California; also some first-class trimmers for the country. Inquire of N. F. CHINIQUY, at O. R. Keith & Co.'s.

WANTED-FLOWER HANDS. APPLY BEFORE

WANTED—74 EAST MADISON-ST., TOP FLOOR
25 experienced operators on shop costs. 15 han
mishers, 10 to learn; good wages. Call at ones a
coat factory. WANTED-300 GIRLS WITH MACHINES TO WORK on linen suits. Apply to LOUIS ADLER 273 Madison-st., corner Market, up-stairs. WANTED-A COMPETENT SEAMSTRES Call at 1018 Wabash-av.

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Oarrived from breland, as ciert, or would go as stavard to a gentleman, understands the management and
treatment of all kinds of stock, also the training of
race-horses. A comfortable home chief object; waiting
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SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and accountant. Is thoroughly varied in German and French, and can give unexceptionable references. Address S St. Tribune office.

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OF office by an experienced man; willing to work
for very moderate asiary. Piraticles city references.
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useful in any position at low salary. Address Y 60
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SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN (AGE
2) in store or office. Address Y & Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WELL-EDUCATED practical engineer, who can make almost useful nary cascacity. Would like to go Weet to a mining or any other work where he can have freen air. Can give the best of references as to ability and character. Address 8 I Tribune office.

or any other work where he can have frees at. Can give the best of references as a ability and character. Address S 1 Tribune office.

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CUSIMAN, 2012 Fingers.

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CITUATION WANTED—BY A PRESPECTABLE Or young man as coachman in a private family by a young man (Swede). Best of reference given. Address Y 3, Tribune office.

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CITUATION WANTED BY TWO EXPERTIBILITY. Good reference gives. Call at 6th State-st.

CITUATION WANTED BY WANTED BY WANTED BY WASHE SANDLY. A YOUNG WANTED BY THOROUGH BY ON BY THOROUGH BY TWO CALL WANTED BY THOROUGH BY COMPETENT ON WORK HAS good references. Call at 125 Eighteenth st.

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STORAGE.

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STUATION WANTED—AS PIRST-CLASS COOK.

Washer, and ironer or do general housework. Heferrence. Call at all websahers, up-stairs.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMpidelity Storage of General housework. Heferrence. Call at all websahers, up-stairs.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMpresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMdo housework in a small family. Call at all state-at.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMdo housework in a small family. Call at all state-at.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMdo housework in a small family. Call at all state-at.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMdo housework in a small family. Call at all state-at.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN NEED
Of good Scandinavian or German female help, can
be applied at GUSKE'S Office, English was a supplied at GUSKE'S Office, English with a small family alone
by applied at GUSKE'S Office, English

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ACTION WANTED—TO SELL THE BEST AND
Chespost water-fliter. Global-at.

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AMUSEMENTS. Mayerly's Theat earborn street, corner of Monro rly Carte's Opera Company. sames." Afternoon and even

Hooley's Theatre. lolph street, between Clark and La Salle. E ent of the Alice Oates Barlesque Opera Cot Afternoon, "Girone-Girona." Evening, "I

Hamitin's Theatre. Cinrk street, between Washington and Randoly The Love of Two Saliors." Afternoon and evening WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10, 1880.

Five ladles were elected members of the on, N. Y., Board of Education yesterday, defeating five men. More than 100 women voted.

PARNELL telegraphs from Montreal that be shall leave for Ireland immediately, but will return as soon as possible to resume his

THE visit of Gen. Melikoff to the residence of Grand Duke Constantine has added to the ion that his Grace is connected with the Nihilistic party. The upper ten of Rus-ala are said to be much agitated over the news.

THE Emperors of Germany and Russ ue to exchange compliments and conratulations, and to protest that the relations tween the Governments of their respect ive Empires are of the most pacific descrip

Even in Ohio the Sherman boom-that i If Sherman has had one—is declining rapidly, and it is not improbable that Blaine will rewe a handsome vote from the Ohio delega n on the first ballot, while in the succeed ing ballots his vote will be greatly increase

An effort will be made on the part of the rubbish lying between the tracks,—not to the gutters, but clear off the street. Either panies or the City Government ough to have done this long ago.

SENATOR McDonald took up the defens of Fitz John Porter yesterday. His military knowledge is said to have surprised, delighted, and bewildered the grave and rev erend Senators. That the Indiana statesma never was in the imminent deadly breach, or did not have many hairbreadth 'scapes, was evident to his brother Senators.

THE city authorities have not yet taken any steps towards the enforcement of the dog ordinance. If the Mayor will spare time from the contemplation of his monumenta wrongs to instruct the Police Secretary instruct Superintendent O'Donnell to in struct the patrolmen to enforce the ordi nance, there is no question that Simon will do so at once and satisfactorily. It is high time that something should be done in the matter.

Suggestions as to the solution of the sewage question continue to be offered by parties who have given the subject careful consideration. At a special meeting yester day of the Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest two interesting papers on the "Water-Supply and Drainage for Chicago" were read, and are given in full in our columns this morning.

THERE was a decidedly squally feeling or 'Change yesterday regarding the wheat mar-ket, the price for April delivery undergoing many fluctuations, the general result being marked downward plunge. Apparently the anxiety to sell was due chiefly to a desire or the part of holders to convert their deals from April to May, and thereby save the ex pense of carrying their wheat, together with the disinclination, except among those who were "short," to purchase for so near a deflyery as April 1.

ONE of the beauties of the new rules jus adopted by the Democratic majority in the House is the extraordinary privileges granted to lobbyists and the added restrictions placed upon the gathering of information of public interest by the press. Ex-members of Congress, who as a rule largely blossom out into sts and attorneys for special interest and thieving jobs, are allowed to circulate at will on the floor of the House, while report ers and correspondents are excluded even from the ante-rooms.

MR. PARNELL will sail for Ireland to morrow to take active part in the electoral struggle in that country. The agitator will have no difficulty in securing his own re election, and will probably devote himself to securing the election of as many members favorable to his policy as possible. The issue in the Irish elections will be the change in the Land laws, and everything indicate that the Land-Reform Liberals will be able to wrest several seats from the Tories,

especially in Ulster. THE United States Senate, on motion of Mr. Bailey, of Tennessee, yesterday adopted a resolution, instructing the Judiciary Com-mittee of that body to investigate the recent contract entered into by the Pacific Railroads and the Pacific Mail Company, and to report a bill which shall prevent the contract being carried into effect and to protect public est. The preamble to the resolution in indorses the views of The Tribune in

the railroad companies large subsidies in and and money. The Judiclary Committee should report a bill which should report a bill which will leave no op ortunity for the parties to the contract to rob the public or conspire against their in-

CANDIDATES for the City Council are b nning to appear. It is to be regretted that of the Aldermen whose terms expire this spring the most mischlevous and least worthy are most active in seeking reflection. Among those who have been fixing matters to secure a renomination is the pestiferous little demagog who represents the Eighth Ward. All the respectable citizens of that section of the city should unite in relegating this party to the obscurity for which Nature intended him, and from which the people of the ward

THE Committee on Ways and Means has ecided to report favorably the bill which provides for changing the duty on malt from 20 per cent ad valorem to 25 cents per bushel. The same Committee will give a hearing to parties interested in retaining the duty on salt, and to those who favor a repeal of the duty on paper and the articles which enter into its manufacture. The members of the Committee have evidently arrived at the conclusion that it will not do to completely ignore public opinion in the interests of mo opolies, rings, and close corporations.

In reference to the complaint that some No. spring wheat drawn from Chicago warenouses was ground into flour which inspec ed unsound, the Chief Grain Inspector submits to the State Board of Commissioners the reasonable explanation that the rules do not require that No. 3 shall be "sound and of good milling quality"; and urges further that to exclude from the No. 3 grade all wheat not coming up to this requirement would cause difficulty and imbarrassment, the millers favoring such change, while the grain-receivers would oppose it vigorously.

ALL is bustle in Great Britain and Ireland over the announcement of the dissolution of Parliament. The telegraph-wires are loaded with dispatches from candidates to constituents, electioneering agents are moving about with unexampled celerity, the news papers are filled with election addresses to the "free and independent voters," and the owners of cabs, jaunting-cars, and other conveyances are gathering in a rich harvest. All the signs favor the belief that the coming electoral struggle will be one of the most acrimonious in the history of modern

THE seventh clause of the French Educa tional bill, providing for the exclusion of the Jesuits from the position of teachers in France, has been defeated. Jules Ferry is said to have threatened that, in the event of his defeat in passing the clause, he would vigorously enforce the laws against the religious orders, including the Jesuits. Another report, which lacks confirmation, states that Senator Ferry has tendered his resignation. The debate over the clause has stirred up considerable bad blood, and threatens to cause serious dissensions among the French politicians.

THE Citizens' Protective Union of San Francisco has issued a manifesto calling on all law-abiding citizens to unite themselves with that body in its efforts to maintain peace, to protect life and property, and restore commercial confidence. It charges the Kearneyites, without, however, naming them, with inciting to deeds of violence and blood shed and organizing bodies of armed men to engage in riot and pillage, and the leaders with arrogant threats of violence. The Union expects to accomplish its purpose within the law, and it is evident that, if Kearney and his followers persist in carrying out their threats, the respectable people of California will be able to give a good account of the irrepressible Sand-Lot blatherskite and his rabble of ignorant and deluded followers.

THE Democrats in Congress, being no longer able to fight the Election laws on the score of unconstitutionality, owing to the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, and having learned by experience the folly of attempting to nullify existing laws by the attachment of political riders to appropriation bills, are now driven to the necessity of making open war on the Election laws Accordingly the House Judiciary Committee has agreed to report a hill obviously intended to make the existing laws inoperative so long as the Democrats retain control of both branches of Congress. This bill provides that no fees shall be paid as compensa tion to Federal Supervisors of Election or Deputy Marshals except in pursuance of an

express appropriation by Congress for that purpose, and that it shall be unlawful to execute on the day of election any warrant or process against a State election officer who may be guilty of violation of the Federal Election laws. By withholding appropria tions for the pay of Federal election officer and also preventing any interference with ballot-box stuffing while it is going on, the Democrats hope to remove all restrictions upon "free frauds." THE main issues on which the Tories will appeal to the British constituencies are: Opposition to Home-Rule, which they declare would tend to the disintegration of the British Empire; the keeping up of closer relations with the British Colonies; the maintenance of the principle of English in-

terference, "not to say English ascendency in the councils of Europe"; and the success of the war policy of the present Ministry. The London Times, although supporting the Tories and lauding Lord Beaconsfield, is forced to admit that the Premier's reference to the ascendency of England in the councils of Europe is "imprudently strong," and most unprejudiced people will find it difficult to understand Beaconsfield's statement that the "ineffable blessings of peace" cannot be maintained by the passive principle of non-intervention. The adoption of a contrary policy by the Tories has not been very productive of peace, as witness the wars in which England has been engaged almost since the inauguration of the present Ministry. All reference to future domestic and reformatory legislation is studiously avoided by the Prehis manifesto, which, on the whole, is rather peculiar piece of audacious pretense and skillful word-jugglery.

THE Virginia Legislature will not be com forted. The members have been plunged into a state almost akin to despair by the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court, which held that negroes are entitled to serve on juries and that the Federal Elec tion laws are constitutional, and they have adopted a preamble and resolutions deploring the decision as threatening "the very exist ence of the State Governments as distinct sovereignties," and urging their Senators and Representatives in Congress to procure the repeal of all laws which confer on the United States powers in their opinion not given by the Constitution. The Virginia Legislature is a much-injured and much-abused body, and deserves the heartiest sympathy of the Confederate Brigadiers. Unfortunately, however, for their purposes, the Representatives and Sentingers.

cy to fleece them, while it is directly contrary | ators cannot do much to alleviate their misfortunes, and the people of the United States seem to have taken it into their heads that it would not be just the thing at the present juncture to confer on the aforesaid Brigadiers the opportunity to repeal the laws which have so worked upon the fine sensibilities of the Virginia legislators. 'Tis a ondrous pity that things are so ordered. The Supreme Court is a very unsympathe body. How happy it would have been with Messrs. Field and Clifford were the other six Judges away.

> A VERY remarkable bill has been intro duced into Congress by Mr. Fort, of Illinois. It provides for pensioning all satiors and sol-diers of all wars who have been "incapacitated for earning a livelihood by sickness, ac cident, or any other cause than that of their own wrongdoing." It is difficult to deter-mine whether this bill is seriously offered by its author or intended to expose, by a reducti ad absurdum, the schemes of the demagog and claim-agents who are seeking to enlarge the pension-rolls by every conceivable device There are said to be 200,000 applications for back-pay under the Pension bill providing for arrearages that was passed by the last Congress. There is a bill now pending for roving Commission of surgeons to look up new claimants for pensions and persuad every man who ever served in the army that he is now suffering from some disease there contracted. There is also a bill conferring pensions upon all the men who were in any way attached to the American army in the Mexican War, though they were paid in full, given a farm apiece, and also provided for in case of disability or sickness contracted in service. If this sort of thing goes on, the time is not far distan when the pension-roll will be a transcript from the muster of all our wars, with the addition of widows and orphans. It will amount in the end to a transfer, through the agency of taxation, of pretty much all the income of the property owned by those who were not actively in the war, though the paid the expenses thereof, to those who en-listed. It will become such a burden upon the people as to restore all the hardships of the long period of depression from which this country is just emerging. No nation has ever been so liberal to its soldiers as the American, but such a scheme of pensions as is projected by the attorneys and agents who fatten upon claimants is beyond the utmos stretch of National ability, and it would amount to confiscation when carried out as now projected.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE AND THE IN-TEROCEANIC CANAL.

M. de Lesseps' Panama Canal scheme has undoubtedly encountered a serious hindrance in the President's special message and in the resolution reported to Congress by the Inter oceanic Canal Committee, which seem to have been presented simultaneously by agreement. These two documents agree in substance, and the impression is very general that Congress will concur almost unanimously in the House resolution. Such concurrence, if given, will amount to an indorsement of the President's position, and the American Government will thus authoritatively assume for the time being a hostile attitude to the Lesseps canal and every othe project for a water-way between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans which shall not be under the immediate protection and control of the United States. It is almost certain that the declared hostility of this Government will be a formidable, if not insuperable, obstacle in the way of obtaining the large amount of capital required for the construction of the Darien Canal. M. de Lesseps has insubscriptions to the stock npon business basis; but, even if he shall succeed in persuading capitalists that his project for a level canal is reasible, that the enterprise will be profitable when comno political purpose in chartering the company, the prospect of protest and interference by the American Government will probably so diminish the confidence of moneyed men in the peaceful operation of the canal and in the earning of dividends that they will be disposed to withhold their encouragement

and their subscriptions. The position taken by the President, though communicated to Congress in a calm'and dignified tone that cannot give offense to foreign Governments in Itself, is the broades and most extreme expression of what has been known as "the Monroe doctrine" that has ever found official utterance. The President declares that "the policy of this country is [that is, demands] a canal under American control." The reasons he gives in support of this strong, unequivocal statement of the case are these: (1) No company of citizens of other countries would undertake the construction of an interoceanic canal without counting upon the protection of the one or more European Governments of which they are citizens, and Government intervention to assert such protection would involve measures which the United States Government would regard as a menace to its rights and inerests. (2) An isthmus canal will necessarily be the great ocean thoroughfare between the Atlantic and Pacific shores of the United States, and thus virtually form a part of the coast-line of domestic trade of this country. (3) The interests of American trade, of political and geographical unity and of National defense, allied with the now traditions doctrine that the United States will tolerate no further European encroachment upon American territory, demand that the Government shall assert jurisdiction and control over any canal connecting the Atlantic and

Pacific Oceans.

There is reason to believe that the resolution agreed upon by the House Committee, and likely to be adopted by Congress, is equally emphatic and sweeping. It was laid over to be printed only under the suggestion from the Republican side of the House that t might obtain a unanimous vote when all the members should thus have the time and opportunity to become familiar with its purport. This resolution is understood to set forth that, in the case of any canal, railroad, or other communication across the isthmus, by whomsoever it may be undertaken or completed, the interest of the United States and the right to possess and control the same will be asserted and maintained. The spirit the resolution is evidently the same as that of the President's message, though its exact phraseology may admit of a more liberal construction. Both point to the con-clusion that the American Government will eem it a duty to the interests and welfare of the people of the Western Continents to establish actual and exclusive jurisdiction over any interoceanic canal that may be constructed, as the only practical means of aserting and maintaining the American preonderance and future European exclusion

in the affairs of the New World. THE TRIBUNE has inclined to the view that the proposed construction of the Panama Canal by a private company, which foreign capital may control, is not such a menace of foreign interference in American affairs as demands the resistance of this Government. It is certainly a condition of affairs out of which such menace and such interference night grow. In that event, the United Sta should unquestionably be prompt and vigor-ous in the reassertion and maintenance of the principles of the Monroe doctrine. If we ume, however, that the completion of the

Lesseps canal would place the French stockholders in control of its affairs, the best pro-tection which the French Government could possibly afford its citizens would be to avert any complications with the United States of Colombia granting the right of way, or with any other Government whose citizens would use the canal and pay the tolls. The purpose of any company owning such a canal would be to earn dividends on its stock, and any discrimination or usurpation which should bring about a conflict between any two great Powers would result in destroying the business of the canal for the time, and would wipe out the profits of the enterprise, The American Government might, therefore, safely trust to the selfish interests of any company owning the canal, and the national interests of any Govrnment protecting such company, in a re American people, who would become the chief owners in case the project were profitable, and in the power of the American Government to assert and defend its rights whenever the necessity should arise.

In this view of the case the Executive and Legislative protests that have been formulated at Washington are premature. Whatever view may be taken of the attitude as sumed by the President and apparently favored by Congress, it cannot be denied that the French project for an interoceanic canal has received a serious set-back from this Government. M. de Lesseps will scarcely be able to proceed with his enterprise unless he can raise the majority of the necessary subscriptions in this country; and the Amer ican Government, as such, is certainly not prepared to undertake the construction of an nteroceanic canal upon the Darien or any other route. It looks now as though this great commercial project must be postponed for a period which no one can determine.

THE NATIONAL ELECTION LAW SUS TAINED BY THE SUPREME COURT. The important decision by the Supreme Court of the United States, affirming th constitutionality of the National Election laws providing penalties for fraud in the nanagement of the election of members of Congress, cannot fail to attract general attention and to elicit as general approval. The question involved is the authority of Conress to protect the election of members of Congress from fraud by providing penalties for inspectors who are convicted of illegal

The decision of the Court is to the effect that the act of Congress provides that it is a penal offense for any officers of election at an lection held for Representatives in Congress o neglect to perform or to violate any duty in regard to such election, whether required by the law of the State or of the United States, or make a fraudulent certificate of the result of such election; and a penal of fense for any officer to obstruct, bribe, or interfere with s Supervisor of Election or Marshal in the performance of any duty. The decision also declares it to be constitu-tional for Congress to authorize the Courts to appoint Supervisors of Election. The Court decides that in making regulations for the election of Representatives in Congress it is not necessary to assume exclusive control, but Congress may, at any time, under the Constitution, make or alter such regulation; Congress may make entirely new reguations or add to, alter, or modify the regulations made by the State. Congress can impose penalties for the perpetration of fraud, or previde officers for the prevention of fraud. There can be no conflict between the State nd the National law on this subject, because the latter is by the Constitution paramount and must supersede inconsistent regulations by the State. The laws of the United States on this subject being constitutional, the State law when inconsistent ceases to be in force, and therefore there can be no collision of au-

The Constitution provides: "The times, laces, and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed by each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to the place of choosing Senators." It also provides: "This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the Judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to

the contrary notwithstanding." The act of Congress providing officers for the supervision of elections for Representatives in Congress, for the prevention of frauds, and for penalties in case of false returns, is but the exercise of power granted by the Constitution; and the Court holds that the Congress may make exclusive regulation for such elections, or may partially regulate such elections, and to the extent that the National law conflicts with the State law the National law of necessity supersedes the other. When ever Congress, therefore, prescribes regula-tions governing the choice of Representatives in Congress, these regulations take precedence of any State law on the subject.

The Court in this case asserts the doctrine that in all cases where the Constitution confers a power on Congress that power, when exercised, overrules any State law on the subject. The contrary doctrine was asserted by the State of South Carolina when it dertook to nullify the Revenue law in 1883. It was the same doctrine which was denied by the Secessionists when the States in rebellion declared the supremacy of State

The main objection to this decision is that t upholds the power of Congress to provide punishment for offenses committed by State fficers. The Court holds that a man holding a State office is no more at liberty to violate the laws of the United States than is any other person; and that whenever an officer under authority of State law violates the law of the United States his crime is in nowise relieved, because the Constitution in express and direct terms declares that the laws of the United States are the supreme law, anything in the Constitution or laws of the State to the contrary notwithstanding. State officers therefore, are bound by the superior laws of the United States, and are personally responsi-ble for offenses committed under these laws. State authority cannot release them from this responsibility. Otherwise the United States would be unable to enforce any law. The reasonableness of this interpretation of the law must occur to any fair-minded, re-

flecting person. It is fatal, however, to the theory that the State law is superior to the National law, and to the pestilent Southern dogma that the allegiance of the citizen is due first to his State and through the State to the Union. Narrowed down to practical results, this decision is but the affirmance of the principle that the Government of the United States in the exercise of the powers granted by the Constitution is supreme in its jurisdiction, and that in the enforcement of the laws made in execution of these powers it overrides, overrules, and sweeps away any law or Constitution of the State which may exist to the contrary. Whatever penal ties Congress may impose for violations of National law may be enforced by the Na-tional Courts, despite the interference of State laws, State Courts, or State Governments.

In the particular cases involved in

nce certain judges of election at an elec tion for Representatives in Congress were indicted, tried, and convicted of fraudulen practices at the election and with the ballot boxes. The guilt was admitted, the defense being that the officers were appointed by State authority and were not responsible to the United States. The violation of the act of Congress was none the less punishable, the State officers being bound by their oaths to respect the National law, especially when the same conflicted with the State law. The Democratic doctrine, that the United State annot punish a violation of United States law governing the election of Representa-tives in Congress, is made in this case to protect avowed criminals convicted of violating the ballot-box. According to the Democratic theory, the corruption of the balot-box is not a crime punishable by act of Congress, and therefore may be practiced with impunity; and in this judgment it has the sanction and approval of Justice Field, of the Supreme Court, who seeks the candi dacy of the Democratic party for the Presi-We question whether he will thereby win the favor even of the ex-Rebels and th other advocates of State-sovereignty.

BRITISH TORY INSOLENCE. New York, March & A special London cable has the following: The Standard this morning, referring to the United States' claim for a proponderating influence in the Panama Canal, says: "This pretension the British Government is bound to watch, and, if necessary, to resist. No more at Panama than at Suez can the preponderating influence of another Power be allowed to lay hands on the trade of England." This dispatch must have struck our read

ers yesterday as exceedingly impertinent an

offensive. Though this is not an official ut terance of the British Government, it has a special significance because the London Standard is Beaconsfield's recognized organ and the exponent of the Tory views. It is particularly offensive because, so long as the preparations for the construction of the canal were confined to the French company, under the protection of the French Sovernment, the Tory organ had not a single objection to urge against it. But at the very first intimation that the American Govern ment will insist upon the preponderating inluence which the French Government is apparently ready to assume, the preposterous claim is set up that "the British Government s bound to watch and, if necessary, to re sist" the American pretension to a preponderating influence in a Papama canal, and that no other Power must be permitted in this way "to lay hands upon the trade of England." Of course, all this is mere bombast. British protest against "American prependerance in a Panama canal" would have no more effect, though considerably less justice, than a similar protest against French preponderance in the construction of the Suez Canal. Lord Beaconsfield and his party have now on their hands all the complica tions they can manage, and, if they hope to maintain themselves, they will not permit their organ to give the English people an impression that they may involve the British Government in trouble with th United States upon this or any other pretext. The Liberals want no better issue on which to unhorse the Tories than a belligerent demonstration against the Americans on this Panama canal scheme by their Tory opponents. As to the Americans themselves, they will not be prevented from sleepin soundly by the braying of the long-eared Tory organ. If any crisis arises they will know how to take care of their part of it, and see that their "preponderating influence" in American affairs shall not be lost or changed to other hands. Let no Tory lay the flattering unction to his soul that the Monroe doctrine will not be successfully

enforce it to the full. in importance. Suits are multiplying, and there is a general dissatisfaction prevalent among both authors and publishers. The Boston Ad-vertiser, in a timely editorial on the subject, mentions some facts well worth re membering:

Germany produces some of the most learned works in all branches, and almost monopolizes theology; her books are copied everywhere, and not one author out of a hundred gets a penny from foreigners. France furnishes the world with comedies, and her authors rarely obtain any considerable rewards cutside of Paris. England supplies good literature for half the reading world, and almost any American printer can copy costly books at the price of the mechanical labor and the white paper. The most complete and the cheapest collection of best English literature is published at Leipsic. Paris used to be the great home of all piratical publishers. Our leading writers are treated in precisely the same way by the English, the French, and the Germans. The legitimate reprints in this country are now being outrivaled by the illegitimate reprints, and the recent custom has been to offer a volume sold in England for a drown or half pound for 10 or 25 cents in this country. It is practically impossible for the leading English reviews and magazines to obtain a subscription-list in this country, which, in turn, makes it difficult to pay remunerative rates to the writers. On the other hand, even the novel-reader who depends on the cheap reprints is morally certain to lose much of what he wants and is willing to pay for.

naintained against all who traverse it. The

Americans are not only willing and able to

"resist" encroachments upon it, but to

There ought to be some remedy for this state of things, and simple reciprocity is the best one suggested. Most plans proposed attempt too much. As it is, American authors and publish-ers would be satisfied to be placed on a level oth other authors in the country who wish to obtain a copyright.

tions already called is as follows: Democratic.

Democratic.

Democratic.

Iowa, April 7.

Mich., March 17.

Texas, April 20.

Pa., March 22.

Kas, May 28.

Illinois, May 29.

Alabama, June 2.

Tenn., June 8.

Indiana, June 9.

Ky., June 17. R. I., March 18.
Tex., March 24.
Kas., March 24.
Kas., March 21.
Conn., April 7.
Iowa, April 18.
Ore., April 21.
Va., April 21.
Ga., April 21.
Ga., April 22.
Tenn., May 5.
N. H., May 6.
N. J., May 6.
N. J., May 6.
Nev., May 11.
Fia., May 12.
W. Va., May 12.
Ullinois, May 12.
Ullinois, May 12.
The Republican

The Republicans of Pennsylvania, New York Vermont, North Carolina, Maine, and Indiana have already been heard from; and the Con ventions of twelve States are yet to be ounced. THE Philadelphia Press of Saturday con

THE Philadelphia Press of Saturday contains the following:

There are signs of revolt in York County. The Chairman of the County Committee has called a convention of delegates to obtain the prevailing sentiment among the Republicans of York as to their choice for Presidential nominee, with a view to the election by district action of new delegates to the Chicago Convention. Tois is in the line of the action proposed to be taken in Lancaster County.

There may be a lively time in the Chicago Convention over the contesting delegations from vention over the contesting delegations from Pennsylvania; and whatever the result may be

nobody can doubt that delegates chosen directly by the people ought to have the preference over-delegates appointed by machine County Com-mittees, for that is virtually what was done in many instances in the Harrisburg Convention. Cooperation having succeeded so well in some branches of industry, Mr. Holyoake pro-poses to extend its benefits to publishers and authors. "Publishing, like shopkeeping," he says, "can only be improved by cooperation. If says, "can only be improved by cooperation. If a sufficient number of authors could agree among themselves to form a publishing com-pany, conducted by a real publisher, who under-stands the business; if a sufficient number of authors of publications of real popularity could agree to put their works in their hands, such a agree to put their works in their hands, such a company could make money. They would have to comply with the ordinary usages of the trade, except in the matter of credit, underselling no other house, giving no just cause for the combination of other publishers against them. By dividing the profits among the authors in the ratio of the proceeds

heme to render it practicable. The evils a lack of an international copyright syr ould still be in full force. The latter pa the scheme embodies more explosive than a can of nitro-glycerine. Most are very averse to having their "merits come to them,"—whatever that expression may mean,— and this aversion would be strengthened when their share of the profits was dependent on the sale of their books. "Oulda" would take the oney, and writers of real merit would have ome difficulty in making a living.

Gov. Hoyr, of Pennsylvania, says that the unit rule adopted by the Harrisburg Convention is entirely artificial. It did not bind the district delegates. Only the delegates-at-large were shackled by the resolution, and they would doubtless stand by Grant as long as there was a reasonable hope of renominating him; but the district delegates are in no sense bound by the resolution. The Albany Journal remarks on this: "Whether this view of the potency or impotency of the resolution of instructions is the right view or not, it is the common-sense view. phosen by the representatives from the ressional districts. Such a mode of sele was a clear recognition of the rights of the dis-tricts to be represented in the Convention by men who knew and would give expression to

The votes of 7 to 6 in the Committee on Ways and Means are quite as remarkable as the votes of 8 to 7 in the Electoral Commission. In the Ways and Means Committee, Frye and Woo occasionally changed sides, but the result was always the same. The Washington correspond-ent of the New York Journal of Commerce renarks on this:

marks on this:

The puzzling feature of this business is that all the votes should be 7 to 6, and that on sugar and steel rails certain members voted in the affirmative on one and in the negative on the other. The inquiry is freely made in Congressional circles, Did all this happen within the space of a few minutes in the committee-room this morning without any previous understanding? It is asserted by some who had an inside view of this proceeding that if Mr. Wood had not voted to postpone consideration of the sugar question the result on steel rails would have been different.

"WE will next hear, gentlemen, from the debatable land, the old Tenth District, which was the battleground of the last campaign. I'm sure you will all be glad to keep quiet and hear what the old Tenth District has to say." These were the prefatory words of Chairman "Long" Jones as the last district was called at the Pacific Hotel conference. Thereupon the old Ter District stood upon its hind legs and throu three of its chosen representatives said it was for Blaine or Washburne, but not for a third term. Somehow the third term isn't popular on "the battleground of the campaign," which elected its Congressman last time by a plurality of only No. 100 per 100 of only 576 votes.

A REPORTER for an evening newspaper elicited from Mr. Dillon, Mr. Parnell's traveling companion, the important information that the Marquis of Hartington, not Mr. Gladstone, is the leader of the Liberal party in England; asso the thrilling intelligence that "There is a very wide distinction between the English Liberals and the Irish Home-Rulers." After this interview Mr. Dillon politely but guardedly said that "the Chicago newspapers, in their editorial utter-ances, manifested a more thorough knowledge of the Irish land question and people than any papers he and Parnell had encountered in

GOV. CORNELL, of New York, being muelated by the capture of the Utica Convention has undertaken to keep John F. Smyth, the unsavory Insurance Superintendent, and boss of the Albany machine, in office. The nomination of Smyth was sent to the Senate, and, when it riends have since had the audacity to say that h but to let Smyth hold over. If he does this, it is probable that the Legislature will take a reef in Mr. Cornell's sails by impeaching Smyth.

If there is any one thing a sagacious, far-seeing man is deficient in, it is in his capac-ity to judge of his political popularity. Horace Greeley felt sure of his election. and was the worst-surprised man in the Unite States when the returns came in. Still there a reserve power about Sherman which must be considerable. No man with his record could be occupy a fair share of the popular thought is connection with the candidacy. He has mount ains to overcome, however, if he is successful. The Sentinel is still, however, consistently or proceed to the third term. osed to the third term.

CONKLING has been out of power since March 4, 1877, and in the minority. A Republican defeat with Grant would leave him in no worse position than a Republican success with anybody unfriendly to him. He cares nothing about the unfriendly to him. He cares nothing about the party, but is wholly selfish in his politics. This man will divide and ruin the Republican party if he is not promptly rebuked by the Republican voters of the whole country: and the nomination of a candidate so strong that he can carry everything before him would be the best punishment that could be meted out to him.

I HEAR that Don Cameron admits privately that the opposition to Gen. Grant may become so strenuous that his nomination, when the Convention meets, may be inadvisable. Senato Cameron is a man of horse sense, and is by means as much tied up to Gen. Grant as Senato Conkling is.—Washington Correspondence Boston Herald. This tailles with the statement of Gov. Hoyt

of Pennsylvania, that he didn't believe Grant would be nominated. Those Pennsylvania chaps have been broiling over a slow fire ever stace the Harrisburg Convention, and evidently they don't like it.

don't like it.

SECRETARY SHERMAN is just a little annoyed when he reflects that his admiring col-ored friends in the Virginia Legislature, who signed a testimonial on his behalf, have since signed a testimonial on his behalf, have since voted twice to repudlate the State debt. Virginia Republicans, it seems, are a little slow at learning, and they have only gotten half way through Ben: Perley Poore's biography of Sherman, to that page on which the Secretary's great efforts in favor of paying the bonds in greenbacks ought to be recorded—and are not backs ought to be recorded—and are not.

Provided simply that he lives in a doubtful State, no man is too small to be nominated for the Presidency. In sure States really great men are seldom, if ever, thought of.—Washington Post (Dem.).

It isn't safe to generalize. Illinois is a sure State, and there are two men within her borders very much thought of. If one of them isn't

President next time, the other very FIVE-CENT fares on the New York elevated railroads are pretty sure to come. The Lower House of the Legislature has passed the bill to this end by an overwhelming vote, and the Senate will hardly dare to refuse, though some of the nembers would like to "protect" the compani

DON CONKLING and Ros Cameron blun dered. They should have waited until Gen.
Grant came back from Mexico, and then begun
to make the people "spontaneous." By starting the thing in January they fixed themselves like a boy who takes too long a run before hi

THE TRIBUNE said "the friends of Conkling and Morton accused Blaine in 1878 of a variety of acts," which is true. To this the scurrilous blackguard of the then "whisky thieves" organ replies: "We deny that Conkling or Morton assailed Blaine." Who said they did?

Morton assailed Blaine." Who sale Morton assailed Blaine." Who sale Can't be true, as reported, that Col. George R. Davis egged on other men to speak for Grant at the Pacific Hotel conference, and for Grant at the Pacific Hotel Conference of discreetly refused to speak himself? Some of the men who were left in the lurch by David on't like his conduct overmuch. WHILE the I.-O. pretends to be friendly to

Grant it has a weather-eye open toward Blaine; and it insists that it is the only original, true-blue Blaine organ in Chicago. There's nothing like having two strings to one's bow. EDWARD McPHERSON, former editor of the Philadelphia Press, owned one-tenth of the stock of that paper. He sold out to "the owner of the majority of the stock." The new editor, Charles E. Smith, owned one-eighth of the stock of the Albany Journal. He also sold out to his coparceners. Query: Is one-eighth of the Jour-

equal in value to one-tenth of the Press' ary No. 2: Can it be profitable in Pennsylva-ary No. 2: Can it be profitable in Pennsylvania to murale a newspaper? Money spen way in the West is as good as thrown aw

The "boom" is stuffed with sawdust, and is tions are cosing out.

PERSONALS

The American horses in England have een assigned the heaviest weights in all their aces. There is no doubt that a monarchy is a "Blue-Eyed Birdle"-Yes, a horsesh

said to bring luck, but a mule-shoe never does, unless you can have it applied by the mule to a rich uncle who has made a will in your favor. A Rochester paper warns people to "look out for the earliest spring in twenty years." If the enterprising editor will reprint the item nineteen years from now, folks will still have twelve months to spare.

The young Queen of Spain suffers from nervous agitation. So does a slipper when the female head of the house resolves to have the garden kept clear of weeds, even if the baseall season is split right in two.

We notice by the Boston papers that a civil ever a civil conductor dies the public wo to be apprised of the fact in order that a monu-ment subscription may at once be started. The Popular Science Monthly is discuss

ing the question, "Do animals resist tempts-tion?" If the editor will go to see his girl some night when the old man has given the dog the privileges of the front yard, he can settle atter in about two minutes Do not weep for Jason Rogers,

He has gone away for good. Quickly passed his latest moments, Shoving little blocks of wood.

When was brought that awful puzzle To his happy fireside; Little thought his wife and children That from them he soon would glide.

What will the spring bonnets be like? asks Clara. You do us proud to ask us Clara They'll be the prettiest yet invented, with great ruches of silk on top, cut en train, and fichus on the side, and passementerie flowers, and water-colored velvet, and ruffles, and rubber rings, and Jack roses, and gros-grain elastic, and they'll be about a foot and a half high, and there'll be lots of other things on them, Clara. Oh! they'll be scrumptuous this season, and the cost—well dear, about \$80. This is a good time to begin to tell your husband ghost stories about how you love him, etc.

The well-known fondness of the Czar for joke, even under the most depressing circum stances, was never better illustrated than on the occasion of the recent explosion under the din-ing-room of the Winter Palace. The dreadful event occurred just as the Royal party were ap-proaching the room, two large pies and a vast proaching the room, two large pies and a rast quantity of nuts and raisins being thrown with great violence in the direction. Quickly turn-ing to the nearest Duke, the Czar asked him why the explosion was like the alkali helds of New Mexico. The Duke gave it up. "Be-cause," said the Monarch, "it is a dessert waste." It is believed that after this the Nihilists will go

A distressing occurrence, which should be a warning to all unmarried men, occurred the other evening on the West Side, the victim being a youth of the most exemplary habits, and almost the sole support of a poker game into which he had been roped early in the season. For some time past he has been paying attentions to a beautiful but excepted early in the season. attentions to a beautiful but experienced ri of 20, his natural timidity, however, serving a a shield to ward off the dangers which alway a shield to ward off the dangers which alwa attend enterprises of the kind in which he engaged. Seeing that he was not to be capture by ordinary means, the cold-blooded siren co-ceived a plot which she immediately proceed tim called he was ushered into the lair com tim called he was ushered into the lair com-monly called a parlor, and induced to deposit himself in a large arm-chair, while the assain of his happiness occupied an adjacent sofa. Knowing that he was an admirer of fast horseflesh, the striped-stockinged de-mon artfully directed the conversation in that direction, and finally asked what a handicup was. "Why," said the young-man, "It is a race in which the horses carry different weights: for instance, one that carries is said to be handicapped." "Then," emitted from her eyes, "if I were to at ou your knee you would be handleapped at 145 pounds, wouldn't you?" It is hardly necessary to my that the unfortunate man made no resistance, that in a moment she was seated there, and that the old man opened the door at precisely

POLITICAL POINTS.

For pure and unadulterated cheek the three firms manufacturing quinine in country are uncomparable.—Miluculus Sen

The Cincinnati Times is canvassing Hamilton County, Ohio, for sentiment on the political question. The county stands so far, 1.03 for Blaine, 1,084 for Sherman, and 488 for Grant. The Democratic candidate must be unas saliable as to any question of his fealty to the Union from 1860 to 1865. This is a sine que non so plain that the most ardent admirer of Mr. Bayard must admit the fact.—Mobile (Ala.) Rep-

The argument of Gen. Grant's supporters If we understand it, is that they can take the Republican party within six inches of the precipice of defeat, and still save it. Why is it necessary to put the party in such jeopardy—New York Tribune (Rep.).

In Mississippi, where legislation has been more or less tainted with repudiation, in the shape of stay-laws, redemption-laws, relief-laws, exemption-laws, and all other "cussed" laws demagors can devise, it is devilish and to borrow money at any price.—Vicinity Herald (Dem.). The aspersions upon Gen. Porter's loyalty.

which grew out of the passions of war and the jealousies of the army, were undoubtedly cruel and unjust. We have never seen any reason to question his loyalty and patriotism. But that he disobeyed orders, and thereby subjected himself to military punishment, is clearly established.—Boston Herald (Ind.). A canvass of prominent Republicans in

Kanssa shows that of 646 indications re-ceived, 526 were for Blaine, 87 for Grant, 34 for Sherman, and the rest scattering. The singular fact is also shown that of the number 520 are for Blaine as a first choice, 52 as a second choice, and 7 are for him as Vice-President. In other words, all but 61 mention Mr. Blaine as their preference in some way.—lowa State Regular (Rep.).

Up to yesterday noon it could be said that the voters of the Bay State had not expressed an opinion, except in the newspapers; and that, opinion, except in the newspapers; and tast, far as politicians were concerned, her people were by no means averse to the nomination of the ex-President. Now, however, a sudden change has taken place, for the Young Republicans have pronounced their opinions in an unmistakable manner, and, in so doing, have raised up an element of opposition which the regular party Convention, when it meets, will be forced to take into serious consideration.—Hoston Head (Ind.). It is undoubtedly true that any chill which

It is undoubtedly true that any chill which the popular enthusiasm for Grant has received during the last twelve months has been due, not to the fear of any danger to popular liberty from his election for a third time, but to approhensions touching the character of an Administration which might be controlled by such men as are some of the most active partisans in this State. . . If his cause is to be promoted in other States by men and methods so well calculated to allenate public sapport as has been the case in this State, it is quite possible that the absence of popular enthusiasm in his favor will be as marked next June as its overwhelming power would have been had the Convention been held a year ago.—New Yerk Times (Grant organ).

It is of no importance at all whether this or that Republican is popular in the South or

or that Republican is popular in the South or not, and whether one Republican may be able to not, and whether one Republican may be able get a larger popular vote than another. An even the name of our Savior Jesus Christ about the head of the Republican Presidenticket, and if, moreover, an undoubted major of the citizens, without distinction of raccolor, should vote for that Republican ticken nevertheless would not receive a single on the 138 Electoral votes of the South!

glance into any paper issued in the South, or review of the Occurrences at the elections of last three years in all the Southern States, show that no Republican candidate for Presidency, whatever be his name, can receive the Electoral vote of even a single South State, even if the Republican Electoral to should receive an undoubted majority in State or the other. For in the South, you may include in an election practice quite different Poulse in an election practice quite different Deutsche Zeitung (Dem.).

DRAINAGE AN Chicago's Position

spects Discuss Engineers'

What Shall Be D City's Sewa

How

shall the Water-Supr and Whole

The Canal, Conduit, sidered at

Will the Despiaines or ti

An important special mediaters' Club of the North-day evening in the Grand topic appointed for the even water-Supply and Draina in order to bring out the ble on the subject, a numbered with the Commercia nected with the Commercia the Main Drainage Commi-association,—both of whice lately devoted considerable plexing question of Chi-present through the favi den. William Sooy Smith, I occupied the chair. Amon occupied the chair. Amon L. P. Morehouse, Secre Benesette Williams, E. S. (Commissioner W. N. Brain C. E. Culver, J. W. Oakley H. M. Singer, George C. Cla B. T. Crune, Col. Fitzsin Miller, John N. Jones, And, hier, Francis Jackson, S. S.

Miller, John N. Jones, And hier, Francis Jackson, S. Sards, Lewis H. Davis, M. Prench, S. H. Huribut, G. Purham, George C. Mors, Gutcheus, Richard Botts, Gwood, G. B. Green, E. W. Jones Chergier, and others, The gathering was call soof Smith, who said the sawere main drainage, sew ly, the water-supply of the formal papers. What was feetly informal. They won the pretend to be inful combine sound practice wipresent had been asked to ing. After the members wished to, formality would and a free conversation en Mr. MORGAN

sand a free conversation of MR. MORGAN
Secretary Morehouse the paner, which had been as Morgan, of Bloomington, gineers in the State:
To the Civil-Engineers' Gentlemen: I have been for thirty-five years, and Chicago. I have become whole history of the men whole history of the men taken to promote the con whole history of the meastaken to promote the couprosperity of her citizens, by, her system of sewer docks, and canals. It is n I should take an interest tion and offer such suggests my experience seems to suit of my profession as a I have been familiar w surroundings of Chicago, the location along the licitativ, as well as the cithe Hilmois & Michigan always regarded as occup; avenue by which Chicago of her citizens, and open the increase of her comment of her prefeminence, ble Club have on hand the of the most important named in relation to the f of the most important named in relation to the eago. To resort to any

eago. To resort to any it accomplishment is simply I have to offer is not mere facts, which are the basis. It is evident that no "e be of any avail in removin the city is already afflicte theris" and other epidem fections missma. "Pump voir together with the swould be the means of a vapor throughout the D slow passage through it, a water into the lake to p which we drink.

small canal nine feet wide and as low as the bottom uniform grade of six it would terminate at the state of this canal should be oxed the constant of the cons

Mr. Benezette William the City Sewerage Deposition of the City Deposi

The condition of the of seven years, except floods which have re filth, has been as bad as erated. During certain the decomposition goin, that violent chullittons gases were continually arising therefrom pervedistance of a mile or mof the atmosphere.

For some years previously the turning of the atmosphere of the decomposition of the fiver into the West Former of the or means of the Ogden and fied the action of the Branch except during a sevent during a sevent during a sevent decomposition.

as the North Branch, wa heation.
Since the dam at the leation.
Since the dam at the leating to the fork, the canal has the South Branch due to except when the Despit dam or the surrounding the surrounding the surrounding the surrounding the surrounding the same the same the same the when the same the same the when the same the total the canal directly is to the canal directly is supply the canal in who cars at any time after summer; The result is that a magnitude the decom sewage that has accurate the decomewage that has accurate the sewage that has accurate the sewage that has a somet of the sewage that has had a water supply. Floods of the confidence with the mains the South Branch word water from the lake that at such times the south series with the mains the south Branch with the sewage that at such times the sewage that the sewage tha

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Y paper issued in the South, or a securrences at the elections of the sin all the Southern States, will Republican candidate for the Republican rendered the sin all the Southern States, will Republican candidate for the natver be his name, can receive vote of even a single Southern the Republican Electorial ticket an undoubted majority in one ler. For in the South, New York of the South, or a securrence of the South. The substant of the South of the S

RAINAGE AND WATER. chicago's Position in Both Respects Discussed by the Engineers' Club.

what Shall Be Done with the City's Sewage, and How

sall the Water-Supply Be Kept Pure

and Wholesome? the Canal, Conduit, and Tunnels Conidered at Length.

Garbage Receptacle?

an important special meeting of the Child yester-meets Club of the Northwest was held yester-ayerening in the Grand Pacific Hotel. The pescel tailous Smith, President of the Club, ecupied the chair. Among those present were L. P. Morehouse, Secretary of the Club; heaste Williams, E. S. Chesbrough, ex-Canal heaste Williams, E. S. Chesbrough, ex-Canal, E. Lunnap, H. Singer, George C. Clarke, A. A. Carpenter, C. Crane, Col. Pitzsimons, Dr. De Laskie Miller, John N. Jones, Andrew Brown, J. C. Ambier, Francis Jackson, S. S. Greeley, J. P. Richer, Francis Jackson, S. S. Greeley, J. P. Richer, Francis Jackson, S. S. Greeley, J. P. Richards, Lewis H. Davis, M. A. Mayer, William R. Frech, S. H. Huribut, G. F. Starkweather, V. C. Durham, George C. Morgan, E. H. Mott, G. H. Gutess, Richard Botts, O. Guthrie, W. J. Elkwood, O. B. Green, E. W. Blatchford, City-Ensister Cregier, and others.

The rathering was called to order by Gen. Soy Smith, who said the subjects to be discussed ver main drainage, sewage, and, incidentally, the water-supply of the city. There were no formal papers. What was said would be performal papers. What was said would be performed by the fall blied and designs to t

in the State:

Civil Engineers' Club of the Northwest—

AMEN: I have been a resident of Illinois
riy-five years, and much of that time in

A lare become acquainted with the
listory of the measures which have been
to promote the convenience, welfare, and

small canal nine feet wide and twelve feet deep, and as low as the bottom of the harbor, with a uniform grade of six inches per mile, which would serminate at the surface of the Desplaines River, opposit the State Prison. The location of this canal should be by Mud Lake and the Orden Ditch, thence near the said Desplaines River. The necessary exercation would consist approximately of earth for three-eighths of the distance and five-eighths of rock which I estimated at 350,000 cubic yards of coagh at 35 cents per cubic yard, and 465,000 cubic yards of rock at 35.50 per cubic yard. The effect of such a canal would be to cause the discharge of a body of water in forty-eight hours equal to its whole contents, leaving that which would take its place as pure as the water in the lake itself. It would pass through Joliet, carrying all offensive water with it. With regard to the second object, the new canal would be the nucleus for the construction of a grand ship-canal, entirely free from locks and other obstructions, from Chicago to the Mississippi River, with a current sot to exceed four miles per hour, it is unnecessary on the present occasion to describe the location of this yreat work, which requires much engineering skill and a very large amount of capital, but it would be a great National object, and the United States Government would undoubtedly be induced to annually appropriate large sums of money to sid in its construction. Subscriptions in Chicago and other parts of the State of Illinois would be naturally increased during the progress of the work. Is should be remarked that the future commercial supremacy of Chicago which her citizens to confidently anticipate very much depends upon creating superior facilities to establish her intercourse with the Atlantic seaports and foreign countries.

When the obstructions in the Missirsippi River

intercourse with the Atlantic scaports and forcim countries.

When the obstructions in the Missirsippi River
are removed, which will be done by the General
Government, St. Louis will enjoy the benefit
alluded to, and, in the winter season, while Chicaro will, from the close of navigation of the
lakes and St. Lawrence, be excluded from the
ocean, St. Louis will have free access to all parts
of the world at cheaper rates than railroads can
possibly adopt. Among the great advantages to
be realized by connecting the waters of Lake
lichigan and the Mississippi River as proposed
by the writer, will be that it will never freeze,
because the temperature of the lake water and
the uniformity of the current will prevent it.

MR. WILLIAMS' PAPER.

because the temperature of the lake water and the uniformity of the current will prevent it.

MR. Benezette Williams, ex-Superintendent of the City Sewerage Department, followed with the subjoined carefully-prepared paper:

In considering the question of main sewerage it is important to have in mind some of the conditions under which the Chicago sewage has been disposed of since the deepening of the Illinois & Michigan Canal, and especially during the last few years, when the amount of sewage discharged into the river and its branches was nearly the same as at the present time.

The condition of the North Branch for six or seven years, except immediately following foods which have removed the accumulated filth, has been as bad as it could be and be tolerated. During certain portions of past years the decomposition going on has been so active that violent ebullitions caused by the escaping rases were continually taking place, the stench arising therefrom pervading the vicinity for a distance of a mile or more in certain conditions of the atmosphere.

For some years previous to the summer of 1871 the turning of the water of the Desplaines filver into the West Fork of the South Branch by means of the Ogden and Wentworth Ditch nullihed the action of the canal upon the South Branch, except during a time of extreme low water in the Desplaines and at intervals when private interests kept a slight obstruction at the lead of the ditch, so that for probably more than half of each year the South Branch, as well as the North Branch, was virtually without puriation.

as the North Branch, was virtually without puriscation.

Since the dam at the Desplaines, built by the
diy in June, 1877, has excluded the water from
the fork, the canal has produced an effect upon
the South Branch due to its amount of discharge,
except when the Desplaines has overflowed the
dam or the surrounding prairie, which does not
usually occur more than once or twice a year, or
when the amount of drainage from the basins
contributing to the West and South Forks and
to the canal directly is so considerable as to
supply the canal in whole or in part, which occurs at any time after heavy rains in winter or
summer.

curs at any time after heavy rains in winter or summer.

The result is that always in floods of much magnitude the decomposed and decomposing sewage that has accumulated in the river and its tranches is swept out into the lake in large quantities, and sometimes, as notably in the spring of 1876, has had a marked effect upon the water supply. Floods of less magnitude discharge the contents of the North Branch at the contents of the North Branch at the contents of the North Branch years of water from the lake to so greets an extent that at such times the condition of the two branches is appreciably alike. So is the operation of the Fullerton avenue conduit from the lake to the river. When the amount of water drawn off by the canal from the South Branch equals the amount supplied through the North Branch of the main river; but if the amount drawn off from the South Branch equals the smount supplied through the North Branch ho water will come in or go out through the main river; but if the amount drawn off from the South Branch equals the smount supplied through the North Branch the main river; but if the amount drawn of from the South Branch the harmont be discharge from the North Branch the furrent in the main river will be respectively from or to the lake. Thus the operation of the

and outlet in the lake.

NORE OR LESS POLLUTION

in times of floods which have exceeded the carrying capacity of the canal, this pollution will not be increased by an intellegent operation of the conduit working the rather it can readily be diminished, and for this reason, that without the conduit working, the North Branch, and previous to the building of the dam at the Desplaines the South Branch also, have often acted as storage reservoirs for sewage, which by the first flood was carried suddenly into the lake. By a judicious use of the conduit the aggregate amount of sewage in the main river and its branches at any one time will be much less than heretofore,—thus insuring immunity against a sudden influx into the lake of vast quantities of felts.

heretofore,—thus insuring immunity against a sudden influx into the lake of vast quantities of felth.

There are many good reasons for believing that a much larger quantity of sewage could be discharged into the lake, in a year, than has everbeen done heretofore, with less deleterious effects upon the health of the city, provided it were done regularly without intermission. The two more important of these reasons are: First, an amount of impurities which, during a year, may be taken without any injurious effect into the system if done at each meal in pro rata doses, might prove fatal if taken in one day or in one week.

Second, the rate of oxidation of organic matter in water is proportioned to the relative amount of oxygen contained in the water; hence, the more regular and greater the dilution, the more regularity and thoroughly will the exidation be accomplished. This was shown by the investigation of the River Pollution Commissioners of England. It is, in fact, a self-evident proposition, as no one needs to be told that for oxidation to occur oxygen must be present. This thought may be illustrated in another way. If the canal were closed up for a term of years, and all the sewage of the city were forced to find outlet in the lake, sooner or later, no one can doubt that it would be far better for the purity of the water-supply, as well as for the condition of the river, to have the yearly discharge occur regularly day by day rather than that a year's accumulation should be admitted in the course of a week or such a matter.

While it is readily admitted that the working of the Fullerton avenue conduit from the lake to the river may for a few days at a time, when the amount of flood water reaching the river was about equal to the carrying capacity of the canal, have caused a greater disenarge of sewage into the lake than would otherwise have taken place during that time, it is not true, as I believe, that such has been the result, taking the winter as a whole. It has, however, been strenuously claimed by some

course, was not regular. Immediately after rains it was large, while it was small at other times.

THE CINLY POSSIBLE WAY

under the circumstances by which the amount of poliution of the water-supply could have been lessened by human agency was by working the conduit from the river to the lake, instead of from the lake to the river, during the days when the natural flow in the North Branch was such as to render it possible to create a current northward. This would have contributed to the purity of the water-supply, for the reason that the sewage pumped into the lake at Fullerton avenue would have had a much less deleterious effect than the same amount discharged at the mouth of the harbor.

The distance of the Crib from the outlet at Fullerton avenue is more than a mile greater than from the mouth of the harbor.

The record for the United States Signal Service shows that for 62½ per cent of the time during January and February the wind was blowing from some one of the three points, west, southwest, or south, and for 70 per cent of the time did the daily maximum velocity of wind come from some one of the same points of the compass; while for only 42% per cent of the time did the daily maximum velocity of wind come from some one of the last-named quarters. The greatest average daily rate of wind was also from the west, southwest, and south, showing that saide from the question of distance the power of the wind to convey the sewage to the Crib from the mouth of the harbor was double that from Fullerton avenue.

The distance of the Crib from the two points—the harbor and Fullerton avenue. The total difference of the Crib from the would make a difference of 225 to 1 in favor of the Gistance the question of distance alone would make a difference of 225 to 1 in favor of the Tullerton avenue. The total difference in contaminating power, considering both the winds and the distance, is as 4½ to 1 in favor of the Fullerton avenue. The total difference only. Endeavor was made to indicate how, with the present appliances at

one's possession, as nothing but exhaustive surveys and tedious estimates could finally decide between the various plans that are worthy of investigation.

The only thing that can be safely affirmed tonight is that no really new scheme (that is, one that was not proposed long ago, or since the agitation of the subject was started by the Citizens' Association, or that has not been tried in other parts of the world is likely to be proposed now nor within the life of this generation. Various modifications of old ideas may be suggested, and, doubtless, in carrying ofit any one which may finally be adopted, still further modifications will appear desirable.

MR. FITZSIMONS.

Gen. Smith called upon Col. Fitzsimons, contractor for the Fullerton avenue conduit, who began by referring to the subject of pumping from the river into the take. The evils resulting from that, in his opinion, would be almost insultesimal. The mouth of the river being about a mile from the crib, and the conduit he had had an opportunity of getting the conduit he had had an opportunity of getting the conduit he had had an opportunity of getting the conduit he had had an opportunity of getting the conduit he proper mode of operating the work. They unanimously assented to the plan of pumping the water from the river into the lake, and stated, from all the information they were able to obtain as to the action of the currents around the shore, that they did not think any harm could result to the water, adding that the Chicago people ought to live in some portions of England or France before complaining about the danger of pollution in their drinking-water. In their opinion, chicago was very fortunately situated, having so large a body of water to purfy her sewers. He mentioned this, not to deprecate any efforts which might be made for a radical disposition of the sewage, but to show that there was no cause for a larm, in his opinion, about the condition of our water-supply.

Referring to the subject of a new cannil in the bed of the Desplaines, Col.

could be dug in the bed of the Desplaines for about \$2.50,000, and, while it WOULD NOT SERVE FOR ALL TIME. It would serve, in his opinion, the present generation, and well on towards the next. The money was not beyond the capacity of Chicago to raise. He deprecated any locks in the canal, preferring to see the canal take off all the water it could. In his opinion, the revenues from the Water-Works would be sufficient to carry on such a work, and he thought it would be legitimate to apply them in that way, if no other means of revenue could be had. The ultimately cheapest and most desirable way would be to get rid of the sewage by means of an immense shipcanal. Chicago, however, could do nothing in that respect now, and she was hardly in a position to ask the State or the National Government to prosecute the work for her. If an independent sewer, in a small way, was begun, and the city was able to show the proper spirit of independence, he thought that eventually, as a matter of interest to the commerce of the country, the State would deepen the canal, while the stwer he had spoken of would be of material assistance in disposing of Chicago's sewage.

ALEX WOLCOTT.

Gen. Smith called upon Mr. Alex Wolcott, one of the oldest surveyors in the city, to called the

Gen. Smith called upon Mr. Alex Wolcott, one of the oldest surveyors in the city, to enlighten the meeting regarding the water-sheds of the streams referred to and the topography of the the meeting regarding the water-sheets of the surrounding country.

Mr. Wolcott said he was familiar with the water-sheds of the North, South, and West Forks of the river. The ridge which shed the water into the South Branch began at Washington Heights and ran in a southwesterly direction until it reached what was once called the Portage—between Mud Lake and the waters of the Aux Plaines River. It then ran southwest through Oak Park and River Park until it reached Union Ridge. In no place after that was it over a mile and a half from the Aux Plaines. The ridge still went northward through to Park Ridge. In short, the drainage of a territory from six to nine miles wide and embracing about 350 square miles emptied into the North, South, and West Forks. The North Fork, sixty feet wide, had twelve feet of water in it during the winter, and this had carried more filth down out of the North Branch than the conduit ever could. carried more fifth down out of the North Brauch than the conduit ever could.

Mr. Richards inquired as to the elevation of the ridge from which all this water proceeded.

Mr. Wolcott replied that at Oak Park it was a little over thirty feet above the lake, at River Park forty feet, and at Park Ridge over 100 feet, increasing after that as it went north.

Gen. Smith observed that Mr. Williams' paper would make the water-shed of the two streams amount to 180 square miles, while Mr. Wolcott apparently made it larger.

Mr. Wolcott replied that it was thirty-six miles from the mouth to the headwaters of the North Branch, the width being from six to nine miles. This would make the extent of the water-shed about 250 square miles.

about 250 square miles.

Mr. Williams admitted that his estimate was a gnail one.

Gen, Smith called upon Mr. S. S. Greeley, who excused himself by remarking that he had prepared nothing to say and preferred to listen to others. others.

JAMES R. WILLETT,
the architect, briefly recounted a little experiment he had made at his home last Sunday, when he found that his hot water was not as it should be while his cole water was not as it should be while his cole water was not as it should be while his cole water was not as it should be while his cole water was not as it should be wished the property of the p JAMES R. WILLETT,

fault. Preparations for the enlargement and extension of the city's Water-Works were made under his supervision and; execution. Doubtless the meeting had anticipated to whom he referred—Mr. E. S. Chesbrough. (Applause.)

MR. CHESBROUGH WAS GREETED with applause. He said when he came to Chicago, nearly twenty-five years ago, the then Board of Sewerage Commissioners advertised for plans for draining the city, offering a reward, and a large number were submitted, some of them of a good deal of merit. He could safely say that they embodied nearly everything of value that had been suggested since. The lator he performed was collating,—taking from one and another plan,—and doing the best he knew how. The pollution of the river—its becoming a nuisance—was foreseen, and spoken of in the report of 1855; and the means to remedy it were also pointed out. Two or three plans were spoken of at that time. One was to cut canals from the North and South Branches to the take. There was then no early probability at least of the city being allowed to drain into the like set of the city being allowed to drain into the like either directly by these capals or through the river. Another plan called for intercepting sewers, in which the sewage was to be caught before it went into the river, and pumped out either into the lake or on land to the north, west, or south. That plan would have cost a great deal of money to caractural such as much as London that the time might come when Chicago could dopt it. Nothing had ever been done them was so arranged as to permediate as London the sewage was that, as no city had it in use, it would not have been wise for Chicago to have undertaken so great and so novel a work without was that, as no city had it in use, it would not have been wise for Chicago to have undertaken so great and so novel a work without was shown that the time might come why it was not adopted was the cost, and another was that, as no city had it in use, it would not have been wise for the cost, and nother work that the them ha

physicians knew a great deal better than engineers. If all physicians agreed on the subject, he should not say a word, but he had conversed with some who thought the excitement on the subject was allogether unnecessary and not properly founded. When he compared the bills of mortality of this city with that of other cities it was a marvel to him that people said that Chicago was becoming depopulated because of the condition of the water. If statistics were worth anything, we had reason to rejoice instead of being greatly alarmed.

With regard to the canal, one reason why, in the early history of the public works of the city, nothing more was planned for purifying the river in that way was the possibility that there might be a canal, and afterwards the probability that it would be deepened. All knew the latter had been done. But it had been found, owing to its filling up partly, that the canal was not as effective as it was formerly. He had no doubt whatever, if the canal could be enlarged and deepened, it would be a means of getting rid of the sewage of the city. What the people below might say he didn't know, but he supposed if they got a much larger quantity of water, and the sewage in a more diluted state, they would be better satisfied than they were at present.

The President asked if there was any difficulty in the way of

EXTENDING THE TUNNELS

from the Crib, and how far out they could be carried without any great difficulty.

Mr. Chesbrough replied that the soundings of the United States lake survey showed that the water was about six feet deeper two miles out, and that the soil seemed to be the same as that at the Crib,—clay; but borings had never been made. The probability was that it would be just as easy to go out two miles further, so far as the tunnel was concerned, as it was to construct the dirst two miles. The extension could be made without any interruption to the present water-water supply, provision having been made for it.

Mr. Brainard, in reply to the President, stated that the surry of ma

mate of the cost of a ship-canal and the improvement of the Illinois River was \$17,131,000. It could probably be constructed now for 10 per cent less.

Mr. Mott stated that, according to figures furnished by Superintendent Thomas, there was a fall of \$2 9-10 feet between the mitre-sill of the lock at Bridgeport and the lock at Jefferson street in Joliet, and the sill was \$6\footnote{1}\text{feet} below the low-water mark of the lake in 1847, making ing total fall nearly \$6\text{feet}.

Mr. Singer said that there must be a fall of at least sixty-five feet between the lake and two miles the other side of Joliet.

EXTENDING THE TURNEL.

Mr. Greeley asked Mr. Chesbrough how far, in his judgment, it would probably be necessary to extend one or both tunnels, and to give a rough estimate of the cost of the improvement.

Mr. Chesbrough answered that, judging from the cost of the present tunnels, \$500,000 ought to be sufficient to carry the tunnel out two miles, and that the work could be done in two years.

Mr. Greeley suggested that the extension would probably remedy the difficulty forever.

Mr. Chesbrough said it would make it so slight that no one could reasonably complain, although he presumed some people would if they found objectionable organisms, or something else, seven miles out. If that was so, be had nothing more to say. [Laughter.]

Gen. Smith asked if an extension of one of the tunnels would be sufficient? Would it give an ample supply of water, or would both have to be extended?

Mr. Chesbrough answered that it would depend on the growth of the city. He desired to say that among the various criticisms upon the public works of the city was one that nothing had been done on a sufficiently large scale to meet the future. In answer to that, he didn't think the taxpayers had generally been willing to go on so large a scale. They complained a good deal. But, as a matter of policy, supposing the city able to make these expenditures for the future, the saving of interest on the extra cost of such works would pay

and from the north when the sewage floated off south.

Mr. Chesbrough replied in the negative. Borings had been made south of the river, but the ground was not as favorable as it was north. He had always thought that it was more likely that better water could be gotten from the north than from the south, although that might not be true. The northerly storms were much severer, and the currents caused by them much stronger than those arising from southerly storms.

Mr. Crane inquired if two cribs would not be better than extending the tunnel further out.

Mr. Chesbrough said it would not, as the extension would cost very little more. The ground to the south was not good. Quicksand had been found sixty feet down.

Gen. Smith asked as to the relations between the capacity of the

Gen. Smith asked as to the relations between the capacity of the TUNNELS AND THE DEMAND.

Mr. Chesbrough replied that their estimated capacity was 15,0,00,000 gallions a day, and supposing the demand was 15,00,000 the did not know the exact figures, but it might be that in warm weather), it would be just half the capacity. One tunnel would furnish 50,000,000 and the other 100,000,000 gallons.

Mr. Artingsoli, of the City Engineer's Department, doubted, from experiments, whether 100,000 gallons could be pumped at the West Side works, with the pumps as they now were. If they were lowered more water could be pumped.

Gen. Smith inquired as to the effect of stopping the pumping at the Fullerton avenue conduit.

Mr. Artingsoll replied that the water in the lake was clearer, but whether that was due to the stoppage or not he could not say.

Gen. Smith, referring to the topography of Chicago, said it was in the midst of a valley that contained an area estimated at from 200 to 300 square miles. This area was drained by branches uniting within the city in the main river. The valley was encircled by a ridge which rose from thirty to 100 feet in hight. It was at an elevation above the surface of the Desplaines at low water at Joliet and in that vicinity in the neighborhood of sixty feet. There was a moderate-sized canal cut through, with a descent of one-tenth of a foot per mile, with various locks overcoming the rest of the differences in level. It was claimed that the water was bad; that the sewerage system was left in the rear by the rapid growth of the city,—was not sufficient for its purpose,—and they were seeking a permanent remedy,—one that was too far beyond their reach to answer the present purposes. For the present, it had been suggested, and he believed generally approved, that

NEW PUNNING-WORKS

should be established at Bridgeport to increase the flow through the canal.

City-Engineer Cregier, in response to a call, said he had learned through the public press that it was essential to corrocce the river becau

the canal an additional 60,000 cubic feet per minute.

Mr. Cregier replied that, if the stream ran down the North Branch and continued through the South Branch and into the canal, assuming always that the canal would be able to carry off the portion now pumped through the conduit, and which found its way through the main river into the lake, it would be a benefit.

Mr. Guthrier, referring to the old pumpingworks, said their average capacity, during the soason from June to November, was 12,000 cubic feet per minute. The requirements of the city were not up to that point then. That was before the canal was deepened. The total capacity of the works was 30,000 cubic feet, but they could be driven to 40,000. That was about the amount that could be carried off now, if raised four feet, as contemplated. The cost of the old works was under \$50,000, which included the building, now standing.

Gen Smith asked what would be the effect of

that could be carried off now, if raised four feet, as contemplated. The cost of the old works was under \$50,000, which included the building, now standing.

Gen. Smith asked what would be the effect of pumping 50,000 cubic feet per minute into the candl.

Mr. Guthrie replied that, for a few years to come, it would prove entirely satisfactory to Chicago, though it would fall short of the requirements of the people below very soon,—probably within the next three or four years, if only the drainage of the city was to be taken care of the pumping-works might be used for fully five years.

MR. O. B. GREEN

said there had been some talk on the subject of the mode of operating the Fullerton avenue conduit, and he desired to ask Mr. Cregier to state his reasons for running the water from the lake into the river instead of from the river into the lake.

Mr. Creiger replied that he had no particular reason except the natural one that pumping clean water into dirty water was better than pumping dirty water into clean water. But he had a theory that, by pumping the North Branch into the lake, the water might be barried by the southwest winds to the north. Then, as the most prevalent winds here were from the northeast, and assuming, as he believed, that the North Branch water would maintain its independence, it would be blown directly to the Crib. They had pumped two days from the river to the lake and examined the water, but would not say whether it was affected very far out or not. But it was alleged that the drinking water was nolluted, so they pumpon into the river. Another change was made, and the water was alleged to be very bad and tuil of all sorts of things, and finally the pumping

Was stopped and tuil of all sorts of things, and finally the pumping of the year. He had no personal knowledge that the water was alleged to be very bad and tuil of all sorts of things, and finally the pumping that the change was meatraordinary one. Ever since the tunnel was completed, all knew that there had been rolly water in the sp

take care of the sewerage themselves, and not annoy their neighbors on the south. Pumpingworks at Bridgeport would bring them into a state of feud. It seemed to him that the logical sequence of all that had been done in connection with the public works for the last twenty-five years pointed to the simple remedy of extending the lake tunnels further out, and then adopting such means as might be suggested for driving the foul water from the river into the lake, where it would instantly become mixed with a very large body of fresh water, and cease to be a serious annoyance and danger, so far as drinking was concerned. It seemed to him that there had been a great deal of unnecessary excitement as to the present condition of the water. So far as his own knowledge extended, there hadn't been the least annoyance experienced at his house. Prof. Delafontaine believed that there was no present

NEMAGE TO HEALTH.

The experience of Mr. Cregier and Mr. Chesbrough showed that the water was no worse now than it had been every spring for the last fifeeen years. Extending the tunnels would place Chicago on an independent footing, and, so far as he was able to judge from what he had gathered, the water would be in a perfectly safe condition for all time to come at an expenditure not very much greater than was called for by the temporary expedient of pumping-works to throw the water into the canni,—an expedient which would be of little avail after five years.

Mr. Guthrie was sorry to see any one urge the running of the sewage into the lake. He had cleaned the river, he said, with the old pumping-works and brought clear, blue lake water to the locks at Bridgeport. If run into the lake, the sewage would and in a little time the water in the late, instead of being fresh, clear, and whole-some, would be like that now in the river. He was emphatically opposed to any such scheme, and could see no way of getting rid of the sewerge except by running it through the canni, with a sufficient quantity of water to dilute it.

Mr. Willet

EIGHTY MILES BELOW PARIS.

EIGHTY MILES BELOW PARTS.

Gen. Smith asked Mr. Greeley if he knew what volume of water was discharged into the Scine.

Mr. Greeley replied that he did not, though he did know that the current was rapid and the river quite wide.

Mr. Richards referred to the fact that the River Thames some years ago, owing to the discharge of a portion of London's sewage, was polluted for a distance of from twelve to twenty miles below the city. It became so offensive and filthy, in fact, that the commercial interests of London called upon Parliament to investigate the matter for the purpose of seeing whether there was any means of relief. A committee was appointed, the matter was carefully investigated, and among other things, they reported that they had found, notwithstanding the tides, that the filth never left the river, but was constantly floating back and forward, never reaching the river's mouth. According to this report, there was an island of floating fifth at least three miles long, and from a quarter to a half a mile wide, and one of the creeks was entirely obstructed by the fifth of the sewers that had been backed up by the tide. The tide never carried it out. If this was the case on the Thames, what would it be here in fresh water?

Mr. Guthrie said he desired to modify a previous statement. He had been asked the capacity of the works an the relation of from eight to ten feet. It was now proposed to pump the water a distance of only live feet, so that the capacity at that elevation would be double what it was before.

Gen. Smith asked if any of the other gentlemen present desired to speak on the general subject. Nobody responded, and the General stated that an opportunity would be given after the adjournment of the Club for the gentlemen prosent to discuss the question in a free, informal talk referred to lasted for only a few minutes, and was before.

Gen. Smith asked if any of the other gentlemen present to discuss the question in a free, informal talk referred to lasted from a private exchange of views, though i

SPORTING NEWS.

BASE-BALL.

BASE-BALL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

ROCKFORD. Ill., March 9.—Decided steps are now being taken for the organization of a Western Base-Ball League, to include at least the following named cities: St. Louis, Kansus City, Omaha, St. Joe, Atchison, and Topeka, all of which are endeavoring to secure strong nines. Mr. James McKee, of this city, started yesterday for St. Louis and the other cities in the order named with a view to stir up base-ball enthusiasm in those places. He is acting mainly for the Dubuque association, who are industriously aiming to have the West represented by a substantial base-ball league. Besides these cities mentioned, several in Michigan have signified their intention to join the league should one be formed. From the outlook now, there will be a bigger boom in base-ball circles during the coming season than at any time previous.

PEDESTRIANISM. SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.- The walking-match SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—The walking-match score at 9 a.m. stood: O'Leary, 128; Weston, 113.

Weston suffered with colic yesterday, while O'Leary walked steadily and in good condition. The attendance is fair, but the cold and boisterous weather is unfavorable. O'Leary is the favorit.

Both men are in good form. Score at 9 p. m.: O'Leary, 177; Weston, 161.

CINCINNATI SCANDAL. CINCINNATI SCANDAL.

CINCINNATI, O., March 2.—Last night the Hon.
J. W. Perry, member of the Kentucky Legislature for Owen County, registered for himself and Miss Adams at Hunt's Hotel, and were given separate rooms. Early this morning Miss Adams took the train for Van Wert, O. A visit to her bedroom disclosed the fact that she had given birth to a child, which was found



later in the area, having been wrapped in a sheet and dropped from a second-story window. It was taken to the hospital, and shows no signa of its fall early in life. The police immediately took steps to arrest the parties, and Miss Adams was intercepted at a station beyond Dayton and Mr. Perry in this city. He claims to have known nothing of his companion's condition or act, and says she has lived with his family since she was a years old, and was on her way to visit friends in Van Wert. The case is exciting much interest both on account of Mr. Perry's position, the wonderful escape of the babe from death, and the fact that its mother, who is not over 18, should have left the city under such conditions unsattended.

Arend's Rumyss has been used with highly beneficial results during the last four years in the various for ms of dyspepsia, gastritis, nauses, general debility, consumption, etc. Kumyss is not a medicine; it is a pleasant, wine-like beverage a food; msde from milk, peculiarly grateful to a delicate stomach. Nothing else makes fiesh, and blood, and strength so fast. It can be asfely relief on for the recurrenties of or ordinary nutrition fall. Send for circular. Beware of imitations. Arend's Kumyas is not sold to the trade. Consumers supplied directly by A. Arend, Chemist, 179 Madison street, Chicago.

Brandreth Works, Sing Sing, N. Y. Feb. 28, 1880.—Brandreth's pills and Alleock's porous plasters will hereafter be manufactured and sold by B. Brandreth's Sons, who have assisted him in their preparation for the last twenty years, and to whom he has devised his trade-marks and business. New York office No. 294 Canal street.

A chef d'œuvre in the art of perfumery is the composition of a new and distinctive couquet, as in the case of J. & E. Atkinson's stephanotis.



THE CKLEBRATED GLYCERINE LOTION, gives immediate relief, and a radical cure for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Malaria,
Diphtheria, Preumonia, Sore Throat,
Inflammation of the Lunga, ctc.,
Lame Back, Inflammation of the Kidneys, Backache,
Pilea Bunions or Soreness and all inflammationrever cause, and all inflammation of the country and

VCENTS MYNTED.

EXPERIENCED BOOK AGENTS WANTED.

We are prepared to exhibit a large

assortment of NEW SPRING

Walking Jackets SPRING DOLMANS,

Spring Suits, Of our own manufacture, from

early French and English designs, at prices fully One-Quarter Less

Than Eastern Garments can be sold for.

Walking Jackets, in all the best colors, \$5 to \$12.

Dolmans, new shapes and colors with shaded fringes to match \$8.50 to \$115.

The balance of our Winter Goak and Dolman stock will be closed out without regard to

Same Goods at North Side Store, N. Clark and Erie-sts.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.

Such persons can make the amounts stated by engating with the libustrated History Publishers, the manager of whom may be seen at the Brings thouse between 8 and bit as. Call on him and bring your references. A good opportunity for ability and an orary. Fayment prompt and territory good and so ill/LUSTRATED HISTORY PUBLISHER, from 3 to 5 p. m. Call on the second control of the second control of



CAUTIONI

For Sale by all Druggists.

The wonderful achievement success of Hale's Hone: Hone Horehound and Tar has che issue of counterfeits and dive and dangerous mixtures ing parts of its compound ass Trade-Mark device. Be no

COUGHS, COLDS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROATS, LUNG and all BRONCHIAL COMPLAINTS. TRADE MARK.

The Honey of the Plant Horehound SOOTHES and SCATTERS all irritations and inflammations, and the Tar Balm Ables Balsumen CLEANSES and HEALS the throat and air passages leading to the lungs. Five additional ingredients keep the organs cool, moist, and in bealthful section.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Prop'r, New York.

HOREHOUND & TAR!

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS

FIELD LINDLEY & CO. FINANCE AND TRADE.

day, with Prices Firm. Governments Steady - Foreign Ex-change Higher - Local Secu-HAS FOR SALE rities.

The Produce Barkets Hore Active, and Irregular-A Bad Break in Wheat,

Other Markets Decline in Sympathy, but All Close Firmer.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks Moderately Active Yester-

Stocks were not as active as they have been for several days. The tendency to boom appeared temporarily to have reached a limit, and the market closed dull, though steady.

There was a refreshing absence of points. Attention was turned sharply to St. Louis, where the meeting of the Southwestern Association was in session. In the absence of definit information, during Stock-Exchange hours, as to how it was likely to end, the market remained in a state of suspense, and a tendency to go up to of suspense, and a tendency to go up by Wabash was promptly checked. continues to be good buying of the Gran-There continues to be good buying of the Grangers, encouraged by the precept and example of New York. The coal stocks are regarded with great confidence, and yesterday all made good gains, Reading, as usual, heading the tail end of the procession. Chesapeake & Ohio retrograded in price, though tolerably active. Mobile & Ohio was neglected. Ohio & Mississippi fluctuated between 39% and 41%, closing at 41%. Whoever may have bought the controlling interest, it is said to be certain that the Garretts have sold out. Central Arizona must be cheap, if the insiders are to be believed, who assure their friends it is cheap at anything less than 25. Pacific Mail declined, and a short interest is forming, on the theory that the stock has risen enough, and that the proposed investigation by Congress of the new contract with the Pacific Railroads will have an unexplained "boom" in Atlantic & Pacific from

explained "boom" in Atiantic & Pacific from 48 to 51, which was afterwards lost.

The largest gain was made by Houston & Texas, which made %, to 90, in a few transactions; St. Paul made 1½, to 82%; and Wabash 1½, to 45; and the preferred 1, to 69%; Atlantic & Pacific closed at 47½, with a net advance of 1½, after selling at 51; Delaware & Hudson made 1½, to 84; Lackawanna ½, to 94½; Jersey Central 1, to 89½; Morris & Essex ½, to 108½; and Reading ½, to 71½; Michigan Central made ½, to 94; Lake Shore ½, to 109½; Bock Island ½, to 109½; Union Pacific ½, to 83½; Erie ½, to 16½; Union Pacific ½, to 83½; Erie ½, to 16½; the preferred ½, to 72; Ohio & Mississippi ¾, to 41½; St. Joe %, to 39½; the preferred ½, to 74; Canada Southern ½, to 67½; Minneapolis ½, to 56½; Mobile & Ohio %, to 26%; Chesapeake & Ohio first preferred ½, to 33½.

The heaviest loss was made by Pacific Mail,

to 74; Canada Southern %, to 67%; Minneapolis %. 10 56%; Mobile & Ohlo %, to 25%; Chesapeake & Ohlo first preferred %, to 33%.

The heaviest loss was made by Pacific Mail, which declined 2%, to 58; Sioux City %, to 42%; the preferred %, to 79%; Northern Pacific %, to 42%; the preferred %, to 76%; San Francisco %, to 42%; Western Union %, to 112%; Kansas & Texas %, to 46%; Canada Southern %, to 67%; Iron Mountain %, to 62%; Illinois Central %, to 112%; Kansas & Texas %, to 46%; Canada Southern %, to 67%; Iron Mountain %, to 62%; Illinois Central %, to 87%; Iron Mountain %, to 62%; Rillinois Central %, to 87%; Iron Mountain %, to 63%; San Francisco %, to 40%; Western Union %, to 112%; Kansas & Texas %, to 46%; Canada Southern %, to 67%; Iron Mountain %, to 62%; Illinois Central %, to 42%; Main Canada Southern %, to 67%; Iron Mountain %, to 63%; San Francisco %, to 40%; Western Union %, to 112%; Kansas & Texas %, to 46%; Canada Southern %, to 40%; Italian %, to 80% in 100 %, to 112%; Kansas & Texas % T

In railroad bonds in New York last week the In railroad bonds in New York last week the dealings were well distributed. The demand for the New York Central, New Jersey Central, Port Wayne, Erie, and other leading issues continues unabated, and considerable amounts were taken for out-of-town account during the week. The Iron Mountain bonds were higher at the opening, but the advance was afterwards partially lost. U. C. & I. C. issues declined 355 per cent, but closed at a recovery of 264 per cent. In the late dealings the features of the market were Chesapeake & Ohio, Lake Erie & Western, Mobile & Ohio debentures, and Kansas & Texas seconds, which advanced I to 4 per cent under large purchases.

Government bonds were better. The 3.65s

large purchases.
Government bonds were better. The 3.65s were sold at 96; Government 4s were 108% and 108% in New York, and 108% and 108% in Chloago. The 4%s were 107% and 108, the 5s 108% and 108%, and the 6s 108% and 105%. If the reported anticipations of the Treasury officials that no

16%, and the 6 165% and 105%. If the reported anticipations of the Treasury officials that no Refunding act will be passed by this Congress are verified, the market will have a supply of \$270,000,000 more of 6 per cents than it has calculated on, as that is the amount falling due next year, which will have to be continued.

Foreign exchange was strong. The posted rates for sterling advanced %, to 485% and 488%. Actual rates in New York were 484% and 487%, and in Chicago 484% and 487%. Sterling grain bills were 482%. Posted rates for francs were 524% (5522%. Posted marks were 65 and 95%, and commercial marks at 94294%. The importations of specie and buillion at New York during the week ending March 5 amount to \$101,174, including \$35,539 gold and \$65,635 silver. Since the 1st of January the importations will reach \$1,87,704, consisting of \$841,999 gold and \$1,055,552 silver. From the 1st of August, 1879, to March 5, 1880, there has been a total importation of \$79,872,552, of which \$70,096,922 is gold and \$3,775,630 silver. Chicago shipments of currency to the country were heavier. New York exchange sold between banks at 25650c per \$1,000 discount. Loans were in moderate demand at 6628 per cent. Bank clearings were \$4,300,000.

Chicago water 7s of 1865 were sold at 120. A new railroad bond has been introduced on the local market in the 6 per cent Sinking Fund gold bonds of the Northwestern Railroad. These are offered at 105.

On the Chicago Mining Board there were sales of Shenandoah common, 500 at 80, 500 at 82%; Shenandoah preferred, 800 at 125; Chicago & Silver Chicago 5a, 5,000 at 102. The following quotations were made:

MORNING CALL.

Bid. Asked.

MORNING CALL.

Bost & Belcher	10.00	310.75
California	3.75	3.95
Consolidated Virgina	3.60	4.00
Leviathan	714	15
Ophir	18.00	18.50
Sierra Nevada	22.50	23.50
Union Consolidated	36.50	288.00
Boston Consolidated	1.20	1.25
Consolidated Pacitic	3.50	4.50
Little Pittsburg	12.50	18.75
Chicago & Silver Cliff	15	1736
Central Arisons	8.75	9.00
Cook County be	10234	105
West Chicago Sa.		10214
Mil. St. P. & Dak. Ex.	10874	10047
C. W. D. R. R.	205	2007
Chiengo City R. R.	19734	900
Traders' Ins. Co.	116	200
Chamber of Commerce	75	410
	10	O.
APTENNOON CALL	0.00	CLOSE IV.
	Bis.	Asked.
Consolidated Virginia	3.50	\$ 4.00
Consolidated Virginia	3.50	4.00
Leviathan	734	10
Union Consolidated	38.00	
Boston Consolidated	1.10	1.25
Little Pittsburg	13.00	14.00
Chicago & Silver Cliff	16	1734

A good deal of curiosity prevails in London regarding the number of New York Central and Hudson River shares recently sold there. The 250,000 put up for sale were offered simultaneously both there and in New York; but the taneously both there and in New York; but the amount allotted in each place has not been made public. The Times says, Feb. 24: "Should the greater part have been sold here the money market may be a little disturbed in the beginning of March, when the whole amount payable falls due. The general impression, however, is that English investors have taken very few of the shares, which were offered at a price that did not attract buyers. These shares at the upset price represent over £8,750,000, so that their absorption here would mean a very large draft on our banking resources."

Silver was quoted in London at £2% pence per ounce. The Times of Feb. 25 says that the position of the silver market shows no change whatever. Supplies of bars are practically exhausted, but with existing requirements at such

hausted, but with existing requirements at such a low ebb this scarcity is perhaps very benea low ebb this scarcity is perhaps very bene-ficial in preventing any sudden or serious de-poseintion in the value. From advices which have been received there does not seem to be any material or even quotable variation in any of the Eastern exchanges. Cotton opened at 13.32c for April and 13.53c for May, and closed at 13.41c for April and 13.62c for May. Dealers in New York are re-ported to believe that there is no prospect of any rise in cotton except as it is supported by the purchases of the short interest.

Bankers and Brokers, 70 BROADWAY, N. Y. Members of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange. States of Securities Boucht and Sold on Course alon and Carried on Margins. Daily Market Letters was to Consequent New York.

ALBERT M. DAY, Manager. FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO \$100,000 5 PER CENT BONDS, ISSUED BY TOWN OF WEST CHICAGO,

At 188 and interest,
In addition to a general line of other securities.
Dist. Columbia 3.5 Bonds, guaranteed by U. S. Govrment, for sale at 3%. COOK COUNTY AND WEST CHICAGO 5 PER CENT BONDS.

MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL FIRST MORTGAGE
7 PER CENT BONDS, due in 1908.

INVESTMENT BONDS OF ALL KINDS.

CHARLES HENROTIN 105 Washington-st.

BY TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

New York, March 8.—The market opened stronger and higner, with coal stocks leading, but soon became ragged and irregular, and from thence on to the close prices drooped, and nearly everything closed lower except coal stocks, which made a fractional advance on the prospects of higher prices of coal. The buying and holding of these stocks is very confident and firm. Pacific Mail has declined on realizations, but only awaits the renewed buying of Keene to go to much higher figures. Ohios have fluctuated considerably to-day, and the point is given that they will advance greatly. It is also asserted that there is a strong party preparing to take the property from the Receiver's hands with the intention of making the road a part of a great trunk line in connection with Erie and

a great trunk line in connection with Eric and
Atlantic & Great Western.
Little Pittsburg continues weak, and has demoralized mining speculation for the time.
Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph declared its usual dividend, which caused disappointment.

Money very active, and at the close to-day
there is continued evidence that large holders

Money very active, and at the close to-day there is continued evidence that large holders are seiling stock.

To the Western Associated Press.

New YORE, March 9.—Governments firm, except 4½s, which declined ½.

Railroad bonds generally strong.

State securities dull.

The stock market was generally lower in the early dealings, the decline ranging from ½ to 3 per cent, Manhattan Elevated and Pacific Mail leading the downward movement. Subsequently there was an advance of ½ to ½ per cent, the latter Houston & Texas. Toward the close a reaction of ½ to 1½ per cent took place, except in coal shares, which closed buoyant at the highest figures of the day. Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph was an exception to the general list, advancing from 47 to 51, reacting to 47, and closing at 47%.

Transactions, 313,000 shares:

A & P. Telegraph. 6.000 Michigan Central. 5.000 Canada Southern. 1.001 Northwestern. 9.300 Chosapeate & Ohio 4.500 Closing . 1234 (Central Arisona. 6.000 Nahville & Chatt'ga, 3.300 Chosapeate & Ohio 4.500 Closing . 1234 (Central Arisona. 7.000 Ontario & Western 1.000 Erie. 7.000 Ontario & Western 1.000 Erie. 7.000 Ontario & Western 1.000 From Montain. 3.000 Quicksilver. 2.000 Kanasa & Texas. 8.300 Pacific Mail 8.000 Lake Shore. 1.100 Reading 3.300 Lake Shore. 1.100 St. Paul & Shour City 1.300 Lake Shore. 1.100 St. Paul & Shour City 1.300 Lake Shore. 1.100 St. Paul & Shour City 1.300

IT S 1981	.106%	New 4s Pacific 6s of '96	10630
New 58	10334	Pacific & of %	125
New 4568	10714	THE PERSON NAMED IN COLUMN TWO	District.
		BONDS.	
Louisiana 7% consols	. 49%	Virginia 6s, old	20
Missouri 6s	109	New. Virginia 6s, consol. Virginia 6s, deferred.	20
BL Jo	.107	Virginia 6s, consol	78
Tennessee 6s, old	. 3696	Virginia 6s, deferred.	108
New	. 31	[10] [20] [20] [20] [20] [20] [20] [20] [2	
	BTO	CKS	
Rock Island	159	Hannibal & St. Jo	3954
Panama	100	Hannibal & St. Jo, pfd	74
Fort Wayne	117	Iron Mountain	6914
Distant	311	St. L. & San Fran	4487
Tittsburg	- MWILE	Q4 1 4 Q 10 mfd	400
C P C C C	144	Do let professed	8314
Chimes & Alten	1000	C St. T. & N ()	4217
Chicago & Alton no	110	Kanasa & Toyas	250
Now York Control	19014	Do. 1st preferred C. St. L. & N. O. Kansas & Texas Union Pacific	GIL.
Hew Tork Central	176	Control Pacific	8112
Take Shore	10004	Northern Pacific	2354
Canada Southern	4712	Union Pacific. Central Pacific. Northern Pacific. Northern Pacific pfd.	8634
Michigan Control	0172	Lowler the Noubrille	5992
Prio	4034	Honston & Toyne	9111.2
Drie professed		Western Union	11917
Erie, preserred	9934	Atlantic & Pacific Tel	4712
Northwestern mid	10012	Pacific Mail	500.4
Northwestern, plu	4029	Little Pittsburg	62.2
St Paul mafarma	104	Reading	713
St Paul & Minnospoli	. 563.6	Adama Evaross	11112
St. Paul & Stony City	4914	Wells Fargo	10032
St. Paul & S. C. pfd.	70	American Express	5734
Del Lack & Western	904	II S Evpross	4987
Morrie & Eggay	1000.2	Ontokativor	2182
Delaware & Hindson	10074	Onicksilver, preferred	7762
New Jersey Central	6.42	Leadville	812
Ohio & Minstastoni	4112	C. P. bonds	11212
O. & M. preferred	76	Northern Pacific pfd. Louisville & Nashville Houston & Texas. Western Union. Atlantic & Pacific Tel Pacific Mail. Little Pittsburg. Readink. Adams Express. Wells Fargo. U.S. Express. Quicksliver. Quicksliver. Quicksliver. C.P. bonds. L.P. Brats L.P. L.P. L.C. Seconds Lehigh & Wilkesbarr C. C. & L. C. Seconds	11212
Chesapeake & Ohio	9934	C. P. land grants	113
Mobile & Ohio	9/02	Il P sinking funds	11516
Clevel'nd & Columbu	7952	Lehigh & Wilkesharre	113
C C A I C	10	C C & I C seconds	9154
Cot or as officerent	. 40	C. C. Was C. Becomus	-0.7

American securities—New 5s, 1054; 4½s, 110½; 4s, 109½; Illinois Central, 106; Pennsylvania Central, 53½; Brie, 48; seconds, 93½; Reading, 38½.

36%.
Amount of bullion gone in, £7,000.
Silver is quoted at 52% pence per ounce.
PARIS, March 9.—Rentes, 82f 77%c.
BERLIN, March 9.—The statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase of specie of 525,000 marks.

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.,	Moreh O The follows
are the closing quotatio	ns at the Stock Board
Alpha 8	Undependence
Alta 334	Consolidated Pacific
Beicher 10%	Mammoth
Best & Belcher 104	Tioga
Builion 6	New Bonanza
California 35	Argenta21
Chollar & Potosi 53	Noonday
Consolirated Virginia &	Bechtel. Boston Consolidated.
Crown Point 98 Eureka Consolidated, 153	South Bulwer
Exchequer	South Bulwer
Gould & Curry 65	Diady Washington
Grand Prize 15	Water
Hale & Norcross 6	Leviathan 5 Caledonia 5 Caledonia 5 Caledonia 5
Julia Consolidated 13	Caledonia
Justice. 2 13	McClinton 15
Mexican 15 Northern Belle 164 Ophir 173	Northern Belle Isle, 13
Northern Belle 164	Tip-Top.
Ophir 173	Belvadere
Raymond & Ely15-1	Caledonia B. H
Raymond & Ely15-1	Dudley
Savage 59	May Belle 5
Savage 59 Sierra Nevada 22 Union Consolidated 37	Manhattan
Union consolidated at	Good Show 7
Yellow Jacket 83. Bodie 83.	Syndicate
Potost	Leopard
Potosi	Silver Uni
Martin W	Of Podia District
Mono 8	o. or poule District
	an assessment of \$2 p

BOSTON, March 9.—Copper stocks: Calumet & Hecia. 25% Quincy. 8 Copper Falls. 15 Franklin. 23% Madison Copper Mine 1 Pewabic. 12

REAL ESTATE. The following instruments were filed for record Tuesday, March 9:

CITY PROPERTY.

Holt st. 20 ft n of Division, e.f. undivided 1/6 of 3/x110 ft, dated March 6 (H. A. Anderson to H. E. Olsen).

West Fifteenth st. 40 ft e of Centre av. s f. 3/x 125 ft, dated March 6 (A. Von Heine to K. Noordhoff. Thirty-first st, e of Stewart av, s f, 25x100 ft, dated March 5 (Harriet West to Daniel Hardatied March 6 (Harriet West to Limite Lardin).

West Madison st, 85 ft e of Western av. s f, 21x
284; ft, dated March 5 (Thomas Medillen to
Martin E. Grovesteen).

Kanssa st, 80 ft e of Laffin, n f, 50x185; ft, dated
March 5 (L. H. Chase to W. J. Graban).

Henry st, 214; ft e of Ashiand av. s f, 55x124;
ft, dated March 1 (F. Ferrett to Mathew
Scaliy).

Jane st, 25 ft e of Ashiand av. n f, 3x224 ft,
dated March 9 (John H. Page to Ludwig Kiager).

Hanover st, 140 ft s of Twenty-lifth, w f, 24x90 ft, dated March 6 (L. M. and O. Guthrie to Loft. dated March 5 (L. M. and O. Guthrie to Lo-renz Frunz).

Earl at, 215 ft e of Stewart av, a f. 3xx10 ft. dated March 5 (Albert Crane to James Fitzgeraid).

MoGrath at, 2762 ft. wof Hoyne av, a f. 50x125/5 ft. dated March 1 (John Yunker to Sarah A. Sichule).

14x12 ft. dated March 5 (J. Nelson Vance to Daniel B. Freeman).

Norasw, 23 ft. as of North, w f. 3x125 ft. dated March 5 (Jacobson & Tailman to C. E. F. Poul-sen). March 5 Jacobson & Tallman to C. E. F. Poulson.

West Kinzle st. n. e. cor of Elizabeth, s f. 2x
62 2-10 st. dated March 7 (Strausse & Thielen to
E. H. Howard.

Vedder st. near Pleasant, s f. 218-10x108 ft. improved, dated March 8 (August Linke to Wheninv Panos).

West Firteenth st. 250 ft w of Jefferson, s f. 20
x 64 7-10 ft. improved, dated March 9 (Thomas
Duchek to France, Kral.

Which is the straight of the straight

dated March 6 (August Darger to Bernard OSDET).

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF SET
MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Pullerton sv, 26% ft e of Ashland, sf. Exille ft,
dated March S (Louis Mueller to E. Karschnik).
Ashland av, s e cor Montana st, w f, 50x100 ft, dated March 8 (Same to Adam Dosch)...... SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF MILES OF THE COURT-ROUSE. Miles Of The Court-Rouse.

Ashland av. 215 ft a of Forty-ninth st. w f. 2tr.
121 ft, dated March 9 (E. Koch to M. McDonald).

Wentworth av. 500 ft n of Forty-third st. e f. 2tr.
1225 ft, dated Feb. 19 (George Sawin to Patrick
Fleming).

COMMERCIAL. The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city

1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	2880.	2879.	2660.	2679.
Flour, bris	12,191	13,409	13,616	14,980
Wheat, bu	54,768	85,733	8,319	80,711 45,83
Corn, bu	237,537	113,436	227,436 45,401	60,45
)ats, bu	52,731	61,303 2,874	5,168	3,63
kye, bu	2,515 6,082	15,00	18,616	18,39
Barley, bu	257,335	325,284	279,882	378,17
rass seed, lbs	172,110	32,000	197,619	162.80
Broom corn, lbs	39,140	20,000	81,254	47,27
ured mests, lbs	283,700	611.890	4,492,723	3,202,00
Beef, tcs	-	District Control	53	
Beef, bris	10.0000		256	20
ork, bris		73	1,087	1,02
ard, lber	673,320	761,900	3,189,630	185,988
'allow, lbs	143,967	70,611	120,560	111,50
Butter, lbs	146,188	132, 423	134,403	154,03
pressed hogs, No.,	284	507	472	450
ive hogs, No	20,493	12,515	6,409	6,63
attle, No	4,200	1,849	2,360	702
heep, No	610	880	517	- 40
lides, ibs	130,480	168,932	277,456	311,93
lighwines, bris	60	50	******	10,980
Wool, 108	58,158	34,500	38,411	10,160
otatoes, bu	3,240	3,290 7,221	1.98	1,50
oal, tons	6,834	134	1,303	1,30
lay, tons	564		1.961	1,513
umber, m ft	500	780	400	24
hingles, m	1.250	85	2.148	1.01
oultry, lbs	9.591	48,838	8,000	6.510
izzs, pkgs	1.158	218	620	12
heese, bxs	1.586	3 998	1.724	4.277
reen apples, bris.	636	1.500	165	311
seans, bu	1,053	945	254	N

city consumption: 2,883 bu wheat, 3,262 bu bar The following grain was inspected into s

The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 8 cars winter wheat, 2 cars mixed, 2 cars No. 2 spring, 7 cars No. 3 do, 7 cars rejected, 2 cars no grade (28 wheat); 155 cars No. 2 corn, 85 cars high mixed, 13 cars new mixed, 8 cars rejected (261 corn); 17 cars white oats, 5 cars No. 2 mixed, 11 cars rejected (33 oats); 1 car No. 2 rye; 5 cars No. 3 barley, 2 cars extra do. Total, 330 cars, or 158,000 bu. Inspected out: 787-bu wheat, 147,823 bu corn, 9,036 bu oats, 934 bu rye, 10,437 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were very irregular yesterday, and averaged lower. All seemed to turn on the condition of the wheat market, which broke badly for next month, while the May premium widened from ½c early to 2c a the May premium widened from ½c early to 2c a little past noon. It was generally understood that the big longs were unloading freely, but it seemed probable that they were only changing over from April into May at a difference which paid handsome profit. It would cost them fully 4c to carry the wheat from April 1 to May 1, taking to carry the wheat from April 1 to May 1, taking into account the charge from winter to surimer storage, and anything under 2e was well worth operating on. It was this that widened the difference between the prices paid for the two months, and April declined simply because no one wanted to buy wheat for so near a delivery except parties who were short. Milwaukee was still a long way below Chicago on April prices, but with a premium of 44c for May and a discount of 4c for March, as compared with next month. There has been little pressure there to make the market artificial, the "clique" being supposed to have done scarcely anything in Milwaukee. The chief influence at work on the market of that city is the fact that a good deal of wheat was bought there by men who of wheat was bought there by men who sold here at the same time, and the contrary. sold here at the same time, and the contrary. This explains the strong feeling on both sides in regard to the proposition to make Milwaukee receipts regular here. Could such a thing be done it would put 3@4c per bu into the pockets of several men on a very long line of wheat, and be equally to the pecuniary disadvantag of others. There was a good shipping demand for corn, and free on board lots were stronger under increased orders to buy on foreign account, but the market for futures weakened in sympathy with wheat. Some parties in the trade were antici-

market for futures weakened in sympathy with wheat. Some parties in the trade were antici-pating a further decline in Europe when the corn sent down the Mississippi begins to arrive there. Provisions tended down-ward, with some excitement in pork. In the afternoon the markets were firmer. ward, with some in the markets were firmer. In the afternoon the markets were firmer. Mess pork closed 7½c lower, at \$11.37½@11.40 for seller April and \$11.58½@11.55 for May. Lard \$7.17%@7.20 for May. Short ribs closed at \$6.57% @6.40 for April. Spring wheat closed 1@2%c lower, at \$1.18% for April and \$1.20% for May. Corn closed %c lower, at 33%c for March and 40c asked for May. Oats closed at 35%c for May, and as 31@31½c for regular No. 2. Rye was lower at 12@12½c seller the month and 13@13½c seller April. Barley closed lower at 51c seller April extra 3, and other grades were nominal. Hogs were dull and 5@10c lower, at \$4.10@4.25 for light

and at \$4.10@4.55 for heavy. Cattle were active and firmer at \$2.50@5.50.

The situation of the dry-goods market was es-The situation of the dry-goods market was es-sentially unchanged. For the time of year the demand is exceptionally good, and indications all point to an unusually large and prosperous spring trade. Prices continue strong. Boots and shoes were moving liberally at steady prices. The grocery market was without notice-able change. There was a fair degree of activity in the grocery trade and a fairly steady set of in the grocery trade and a fairly steady set of prices, no quotable changes being noted. Dried fruits were quiet. Valencia raisins and citron were higher. The fish market was without new features. Dairy products were quoted as before. There were no changes in oils, bagging, leather, tobacco, coal, and pig-iron.

tobacco, coal, and pig-iron.

The demand for lumber continues fair at the former range of prices. Wool was firm under a steady and good demand from Western manufacturers. Hay was steady, and fine grades were quoted firm in the absence of many sellers. The leading varieties of seeds were lower and slow, the larger offerings causing buyers to hold back, and the orders for seed were not very plenty. Hides were in good demand and firm. Hops were unchanged. Poultry was scarce and firm, being in good local request. Eggs were easier owing to liberal arrivals. Potatoes were sniable to the city retail trade, and some of the dealers

who were about out of stock were looking about for car lots.

The following were among the direct exports from this city during last week on through bills of lading: 8,136 bris flour, 25,547 bu wheat, 206,377 bu corn. 739 pkgs pork, 14,597 boxes meats, 2,777 cases canned do, 9,556 pkgs lard, 185 bris beef, 327 bris tongues, 1,100 pkgs butter and cheese, 256

bris tallow, 1,000 bris alcohol, 1,868 bris oat-meal 500 bris corn-meal. The following are the footings of the official

ear ago: No. 2 winter wheat		1880 254.880	1879. 164,871
No. 3 winter No. 2 spring	7.	108,335 681,715	6,474.069
No. 3 spring		568,363 798,110	7,060,894
No. 2 corn	3.	768,780	1,801,634
ligh mixed		235,767 256,902	1,135,632 3,198,135
No. 2 oats		926,764	463,056
Yo. 2 white	.1	19,008	16,680 499,565
No. 2 rye	12.0.13. 10	237,427	321,428 333,321
NO. 2 Dacley	22222222	221,866	243,881
io. 3 bariey		31,456	40,391
otal barley.		654 581	879,625 12,563,630
These figures show a	n increas	an dure	ne last
			and a

Also afloat in harbor, 202,329 bu wheat, 2,155,869 bu corn, and 77,368 bu oats.

Total in store and affoat, wheat, 9,000,439 bu; Total in store and afloat, wheat, 9,000,439 bu; corn, 7,412,771 bu; all kinds, 18,397,926.

The following are the total receipts of the articles named from Jan. 1 to March 6: 454,218 bris flour, 2,882,544 bu wheat, 9, 233,546 bu corn, 1,541 bu cats, 197,546 bu rye, 683,885 bu barley, 35.-245,229 lbs meats, 17,270,189 lbs lard, 8,356,223 lbs butter, 1,263,619 hogs, 215,758 cattle, 12,461,777 lbs hides, 2,176,436 lbs wool, 399,184 tons coal, 21,151,-400 feet lumber.

400 feet lumber.

Rail freights were quoted steady on the basis of 35c per 100 lbs on grain to New York and 45c on boxed meats to do. Through freights to Liverpool were 78% on meats and lard and 57% on flour; do to Glasgow 57%, and lards and meats to Hamburg 57%.

flour; do to Glasgow 57%c, and lards and meats to Hamburg 57c.

The receipts of wheat at Chleago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, Toledo, and Detroit, reported Saturday, aggregated 139,000 bu and shipments 88,000. The following was the produce movement reported from New York yesterday: Receipts—Flour, 15,807 bris; wheat, 84,150 bu; corn. 104,550 bu; oats, 29,222 bu; corn-meal, 799 pkgs; rye, 2,832 bu; barley, 14,880 bu; pork, 434 bris; beef, 2,499 bris; cut meats, 8,851 pkgs; lard, 3,529 tos; whisky, 494 bris.

Exports—For twenty-four hours—Flour, 2,000

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were irregularly easier, being depressed by the break in wheat. Pork was active, with some excitement under rather large offerings early. Lard was rather quiet and relatively steady, with a fair inquiry for shipments, while meats were rather heavy. The Liverpool advices showed no special change, but hogs here were in rather larger supply, with prices shaded in the interest of burers.

MESS PORK—Declined Higgs per bri, and closed Bobelow the latest prices of Monday, at about \$11.25 for round lots spot or seller the month, \$11.2061.129/6 seller April, and \$11.2661.67/6 seller May. Sales were reported of 750 bris seller March at \$11.37/6 (2.00 bris seller April at \$11.30611.57/6 (2.00 bris seller May at \$11.27/6 (2.00 bris seller May at \$1.27/6 (2.00 bris shoulder cuts. Selles were reported of \$2.00 bris long clears at \$1.20/6 (2.00 bris shoulders at \$1.20/6 (2.00 bris seller May at \$1.20/6 (2.00 bris shoulder cuts. Selles were reported of \$2.00 bris long clears at \$1.20/6 (2.00 bris shoulders at \$1.20/6 (2.00 bris seller May at \$1.20/6 (2.00 bris shoulder at \$1.20/6 (2.00 bris seller May at \$1.20/6 (2.00 bris shoulder at \$1.20/6 (2.00 bris seller May at \$1.20/6 (2.00 b PROVISIONS. GREEN FRUITS Were in | Short | Shirul- L. & S. | Short ribs. | ders. | clears. | clears. \$6.25 \$3.80 \$6.20 \$6.45 6.65 4.00 6.50 6.65 6.25 4.00 6.50 6.65 6.25 4.05 6.30 8.25 6.25 4.10 6.80 6.75 Choice corn or sugar...... Prime corn or sugar Pair to good corn or sugar.

PLOUR.—Was dull and nominally easier in sympathy with what, but so little was done that no change in prices was established. Saies were reported of 475 bris winters, partly at \$8.134; 10 bris no grade at \$8.00, \$10 bris springs and 50 bris rye flour on private terms. Total, 675 bris. Export carries were quested at \$8.00, \$25 bris about, and double extras do at \$8.50 bris. \$10, \$25 bris. \$25 br

GENERAL MARKETS. GENERAL MARKETS.
BROOM-CORN-Was steady and in small demand for immediate use:
Choice bart. 7468: The green, with hurt to work it. 5966
Fine green, with hurt to work it. 59666
Inferior. 56656
Crooked. 8656
Crooked. 8656
BUTTER-Prices were tirm and unchanged. A continued good local and shipping demand exists, and there is a ready outlet for all the offerings. We again quote as follows:
Cresmery. 32637
Good to choice daity. 24630
Medium. 18620
Inferior to common. 19615 Creamery. 326.37
Good to choice dairy. 246.30
Medium. 186.20
inferior to common. 186.20
inferior to common. 186.20
BAGGING—Business shows no improvement, but the market is gradually hardening, and the late advance is likely to be supplemented by a further upward movement. We quote:
Stark. 246 Burlaps. 184.6164
Brighton, A. 24 Gunnies. single 13 4134
Otter Creek. 22 Gunnies, double. 224.66224
American. 23 Wool sacks. 46 660
CHEESE—Was in light demand, and was freely offered at the recently reduced prices. Stocks, though light, are equal to present requirements. Following are the prices current:

Tuesday. 3.04 B.784 3.00

Tuesday. 3.04 B.784 3.00

Total. 5.06 4.00 2.77

Same time last week. 7.08 44.00 2.567

Same time last week. 7.08 54.00 2.567

Monday. 2.300 6.49 517

CATTLE—The market was active and strong. News from the East continuing favorable and the receipts proving light, buyers took hold confidently, and by midday almost the entire supply had crossed the scales. There was no important advance in prices though in isolated instances there were sales at prices better by 55,00c than could have been obtained for the same qualities on the day before. All grades met with a good demand, shippers, butchers, and feeders all taking hold more or less generously. In quality the offerings differed but little from those of Monday, the change, if any, being in the direction of an improvement. Sales ranged from 25,062.75 for very common stock, to \$5,3565.55 for extrs, with the major part at \$0.002.75 for butchers' stock, at \$3.002.85 for stockers, and at \$4.002.75 for ordinary to choice shipping sieers. The market closed firm.

CATTLE SALES.

No. 48. Price. No. 48. Price. Low grades.

COAL—Was reported dull and unchanged:
Lackawanna, range and erg.
Lackawanna, rut.
Eric and Brier Hilli
Cannel.
Buttimore & Ohio
Piedmont.
Brasil block.
Wilmington. Brazil block
Wilmington

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels were dull at 85c, and lard tlerees brought \$1.00

DRESSED High Were slow and easier. The receipts were light. Sales were reported of 1 car at \$4.825 for light and \$4.85 for heavy weights.

EGUS—Were quoted at \$2.65 for light and \$4.85 for heavy weights.

EGUS—Were quoted at \$2.65 for light and \$4.85 for heavy weights.

FISH—A firm market was noted. Lake fish especially were strong, the supply having become reduced to small dimensions. There was a fair volume of business at the prices given below:

Whitensh, No. 1, \$2.5 for 1.

Trout, \$2.50 for \$4.50 for \$4.50 for \$4.10 fo

CATTLE SALES.

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ST. LOUIS.
ST. LOUIS, March 9.—CATTLE—Demi ments 100.

SHEEP-Firm and unchanged; supply light; little done; receipts, 100; shipments, 500.

HOGS-Better on light grades; Yorkers to Baltimores, 54, 1054-20; packing, \$4,006-25; builchers' to fancy, 34, 364-36; receipts, 2,300; shipments, 2,500. BUFFALO. BUFFALO, March 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 505; market quiet but steady; good grades in request; fair to medium, \$1,306450; mixed lots, \$1,366425; oxen, \$1,008. 4.10.
SHEEP AND LAMES—Receipts, 1,400: market steady and firm; demand good; fair to good Western sheep, 1,506,500; no choice offering; Western lambs, \$1,500; all sold.
Hogs—Receipts, 1,300: market steady, with fair de-Hose-Receipts, 1.30; market steady, with fair demand; good to choice selected Yorkers, \$1.55-4.50; fair, \$4.55-4.75; choice, \$1.55; pigs, \$4.15-4.75; WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN.

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WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN.

March 9.—CATTLE—Receipts. 204; demand fair for good slaughtering oxen, and those finely fatted in active request at full prices; choice.

87.2607.50; extra. 26.7567.00; drst quality, \$6.0064.50; second.

8.0066.50; third. \$4.0064.50; Western fat swine. live. 8.50; Northern dressed hogs. 8.53.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts. 2.264; is mbs in better request; old flocks of sheep stendy but firm; sheep in lots. \$1.0064.50 each; extra. \$5.0064.50; lambs, \$6.2667.75. KANSAS CITY. CINCINNATI.

BICE.

COPPER

Shingles, standard.
Shingles, choice.
Shingles, choice.
METALS AND TINNERS STOCK—
mand and steedy. Dealers say trade is
No change is made in the list, which is

American planished fron, "B" American do, "A"... Gaivanized fron, Nos. 14 to 28... Fence wire # B...

Fence wire F h.

NAILS—Were steady at \$5.50 rates.
OILS—In this market no changes w
Carbon was weak. Most other lines w
fair business was doing at the prices giv
Carbon, Illinois legal, 150 degrees test.
Carbon, headight, 175 degrees test.
Lard, No. 1.
Lard, No. 2.
Linseed, raw
Linseed, boiled.
Sperm

Ground slum.

Liverpool fine (white sacks).

WHISKY—Was in fair demand and steady. Sales aggregated 500 bris on the basis of \$1.07 per gallon appearance.

Wilski - was in that definant and steam. Sates aggregated 500 brhs on the basis of \$1.07 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was steady. Western manufacturers are constantly ordering stock. The Besion Shipping List reports less activity in that city, but an urgent demand for desirable grades. Also that about \$0.000 per to the manufacturers at 15s/17d per 15. And the European demand for wood is said to be so great and prices have risen so much that there is now no margin for shipment to this side. The mortality among English sheep is said to be causing considerable alarm among the English farmers:

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Cattle,
4.360
8,994

causing considerable asker among the activity of the constant of the constant

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., March 2.—CATTLE—The Price Current reports receipts, 521; shipments, 520; sirment native altopers, \$3.054.55; native stockers and feeders, \$5.054.55; native cows, £2563.25; Colorados, £2063.07; Texas, £1562.20.

H063—Receipts, 1,126; shipments firmer; choice heavy, \$4.0064.124; light shippers and mixed packing, \$1.064.90. CINCINNATI, March 9.—Hous-Active and firm; common, \$2,564.15; light \$4.3064.60; packing, \$4.3064.60; putchers', \$4.5064.60; receipts, lawl; shipments, 660. INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—Hogs—Dull at \$3.504.50; receipts, 2,700; shipments, 1,700. BY TELEGRAPH. FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. LIVERPOOL, March 9-11:30 s. m.-FLOUR-No. I, 13s No. 2, 10s. GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 11s; spring, No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 11s 2d; No. 2, 10s 3d; club, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 11s. Corn—New,

1,000; American, 5,750.

BREADSTUFFS—Dull: California white wheat, 10s 6d 6lls 2d; do club, 11s@11s 7d; red Western spring, 10s 3d 11s; red Western winter, 11s@11s 7d.

CHEERE—Fine American, 71s.

SPIRITS TURFENTINE—37-20s.

RECELPTS—Wheat, for the past three days, 210,000 bu; American, 207,000 bu.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet but steady.

LONDON, March 9.—SUGAR—Centrifugal, 27s; muscorado, 26lost, 28s 6d.

LINSEED OIL-27s. ANTWERP, March 2.—PETROLEUM—1841.

The following were received by the Chicago Board

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade:
LIVERPOOL, March 9-11:30 a. m.—Flour, 10213s.
Wheat—Winter, His@Hs 80; spring, 105 552 size; white, 105 164211s; white, 105 164211s; 20; club, ills 166211s; 7d. New corn, 5:90.
Pork, 5:8 6d. Lard, 509 5d. Receipts wheat hast three days, 210,000 centals, 207,000 being American.
LIVERPOOL, March 9-1:30 p. m.—Weather fair., Breadsunfs dull. Wheat—winter, 115-51; 57(; spring, 105 356411s; white, 105 564511s; 3d; club, 115-21is; 7d.
LIVERPOOL, March 9.—Wheat dull and easier; red winter, 115-54; 90. 2 spring, 11s; No. 3 do, 105 5d.
California declined 1d. Corn steady and unchanged at 585546. Cargoes off coast—Wheat quiet and steady. Corn —Buyers contend for a decline, but have not yet succeeded. Pork—Western prime mess, 5:5 6d. Lard, 35a 6d. Bacon—Long clear, 20s; short clear, 3s.
Tallow, 8s. Cheese dull and 1s lower, at 7ls. Beef—Prime mess, 7:5 6d.

Prime mess, 77s 6d.

LONDON, March 2.—LIVERPOOL—Wheat rather easier; California, 10s lides is 3d; white Michigan, 11s; red winter, 11s 6d. Spring—No. 3, 9s 6d; No. 2, 11s.

Corn steady at 5s 8846. Cargoes of coast-Wheat quiet and steady; corn firm. Cargoes on passage—Wheat—Buyers are holding off, hoping to obtain some concession. On passage to the Continent—Wheat, 400,000 qrs; corn, 280,000 qrs. NEW YORK.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

Mo., March 9.—FLOUR.—Dull; XXX, \$5.50 cash and March; family. \$5.70 bid eash; \$6.56 April; choice. \$5.5% asked; faner, \$6.05 asked.

GRAIN.—Wheat opened lower, advanced, and then broke; No. 2 red. \$1.21 cash and March; \$1.296.1.2946 1.22 April; \$1.29461.29461.27 May; \$1.19561.2951.1944 June; \$1.29461.29 July; No. 3 do, \$1.195, No. 4 do, \$1.115, Corn slow; \$3946255, cash; \$35,00 March; \$356 April; \$746 May; \$756 June. Oats dull at \$256 cash; \$366 April; \$356 April; \$356 May; \$756 June. Oats dull at \$256 cash; \$366 April; \$356 May; \$756 June. Oats dull at \$256 cash; \$366 April; \$356 May; \$756 June. Oats dull at \$256 cash; \$367 April; \$356 May; \$756 June. Oats dull at \$256 cash; \$1.756 lil.725 March; \$11.55 poil. Dry asit meats dull and lower; \$2.895.30 ft \$366.60 ft. \$656.65 Bacon lower to sell lard dull at 76.

HECRIFTS—Flour, 4,000 bris; wheat, \$3,000 bu; corn, \$4,000 bu; oats, \$4,000 bu; barley, \$4,000 bu; oats, \$4,000 bu; barley, \$4,000 bu; oats, \$4,000 bu; barley, \$1,000 bu. ST. LOUIS.

PHILADELPHIA.

March 2.—PLOUR—Dull; no demand. Rye flour quiet at 8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—More inquiry: No.3 red, in elevator, BLOS; No. 3 red, March, SLOS; bid, SLOS; asked; April, SLOS; bid, SLOS; asked; June, SLO bid, SLOS; asked; June, SLO bid, SLOS; asked; June, SLO bid, SLOS; asked; Corn firmer; yellow Western on track, 350; Western mixed on track.

INDISO BLUE.

BARLOW'S

THE FAMILY WASH BLUE

D. S. WILTERGON, Proprietor, INDISO BLUE.

B. Second-S., Fant Land

BALTIMORE. BALTIMORE, Md., March 2-FLOUR-Very quiet and BALTHORE, Ma., March R.— 100 R.— very quiet and without change.

GRAIN—Wheat—Western firm; No. 2 Western winter red, spot. SL434; March, SL43; April, SL434(L4; May, SL4346; July, SL344(L4; June, SL3431334; July, SL344(SS)46; May, 534(SS)46; June, SL43346; Steamer, SL43346; Oats steady; Western white, Gase; do mixed, 454866; Pennsylvania, 47686. Rye quiet at Steamer, 454866; Pennsylvania, 476866. Rye quiet at Steamer, 454866.

HAY—Unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Steady and unchanged.
MAYOUTH Pirms prime to choice Western packed.
MAYOUTH PIRMS—STEAD PROPOSED AND ADDRESS PRIMSERS—Quiet as ROGO.
PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.
PETROLEUM—Dull and unchanged.
COFFER—Quiet; Rio cargoes, ordinary to fair, lee SIGAR—Pirm: A soft, %40.

SIGAR—Pirm: A soft, %40.

WHISKY—Dull at \$1.10\\ 1.11.

Firstofffs—Qulet and unchanged.

RECREPTS—Viour, Auli bris; wheat, \$7.000 bu; corn.

SIGNOFFS—Wheat, 44.640 bu; corn. 13.000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, \$31.200 bu; corn, 151,100 bu.

MILWAUKEE. MILWAUKEE, March 9.—William Toung & On the afternoon bought over 600,000 bu of April wheat preumably for the New Tork clique. April options blosed firm at \$1.16 this afternoon, and \$1.164 was bit mimediately after the close. About 5 o'clock orders ame in from New York for over 40,000 bu April at

came in from New York for over 40.000 bu April at \$1.10%, and purchases could not be made.

To the Western Associated Frem.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 2.—FLOUR—Dull and neglected: 52.10c lower.

GRAIN—Wheat strong; opened and closed strong; No. 1 Milwaukee hard, \$1.25; No. 1 Milwaukee, \$1.8; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.8; No. 2 Milwaukee, \$1.8; No. 4 Ferrejected, \$7c. Corn lower; No. 2, \$7c. Outs Struct; No. 2, \$7c. Outs Struct; No. 2 Struct; PROVISIONS—Weak and easier; mess port dul as PROVISIONS—Weak and easier; mess port dul as SILIS cash; SILIS April. Prime steam lard, SIM cash; SILIS Cash; SILIS April. Live hogs dull at \$4.1004.25, RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 bris; wheat, 30,000 bu; bariey,

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 1,600 bris; wheat, 20,000 bu; bar-ley, 50,000 bu. TOLEDO. TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., March S.—GRAIN.—Wheat steady; No. 2 red winter, spot and March, \$1.294; April, \$1.294; May, \$1.314; June, \$1.30; July, \$1.394; No. 2 h. 2 M. red, \$1.29; rejected, \$6. Corn steady; No. 2 May, &fer June, &c. Oats dull and nominal.

CLOVER SEED.—Steady; mammoth, \$1.50; No. 2 mammoth, \$4.10; prime, \$4.15.

Closed: Wheat unsettled; No. 2 red winter, March \$1.274; April, \$1.28; May, \$1.294; June, \$1.38; July, \$1.274; April, \$1.28; May, \$1.294; June, \$1.38; July, \$1.294; June, \$1.294

EIPTS-Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, \$6,000 bu; onts, RECEIPTS—Wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 56,000 bu; cata, 2,000 bu; cata, 5HIPMENTS—Wheat, 51,000 bu; corn, 20,000 bu; cata, 4,000 bu; CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., March 9.—COTTON—Pirm at 18/2.
FLOUR—Dull, drooping, and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat unsettled and lower at 8.2. Corn in fair demand at 63/4. Oats quiet at 36/37/4. Rys steady at 85c. Barley in fair demand; extra No. 3 fail.

780.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak, and lower at \$1.00.
PROVISIONS—Pork dull, weak, and lower to sell at \$7.005.15. Bult mests dull, weak, and lower at \$4.19%, \$5.00. and \$6.65 asked. Bacon dull and nominal at \$5.00, \$7.30 and \$6.65 asked. WHISKY—Active but lower at \$1.04.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.
Linkerd Oil—Steady at 80c. LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE.
LOUISVILLE. March 2.—COTTON—Firm at 1542134.
FLOUR—Quiet and anchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat firm at \$1.2031.23. Corn steady; Na.
2 white, 4494456; do mixed, 22246. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2 white, 409416; do mixed, 22246. Oats quiet but steady; No. 2 white, 409416; do mixed, 22246. By dull aussessie.
HAY—Steady at \$17.00318.00.
PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at \$12.20. Lard firm; prime steam, 746. Bulk means steady; shoulders, 446; clear rib, \$6.6566.75c; clear, \$7.40. Bacon steady; shoulders, 456; clear rib, \$6.6566.75c; clear, \$7.40. Bacon steady; shoulders, 456; clear rib, \$6.6566.75c; clear, \$7.40. Bacon steady; shoulders, 456; clear rib, \$6.6566.75c; clear, \$7.40. Bacon steady; shoulders, 456; clear rib, \$6.6566.75c; clear, \$7.40. Bacon steady; shoulders, 456; clear rib, \$6.6566.75c; clear, \$7.40. Bacon steady; shoulders, 456; clear rib, \$6.6566.75c; clear, \$7.40. Bacon steady; shoulders, 456; clear rib, \$6.6566.75c; clear, \$7.40. Bacon steady; shoulders, 456; clear rib, \$6.6566.75c; clear, \$7.40. Bacon steady; shoulders, 456; clear rib, \$6.6566.75c; clear, \$7.40. Bacon steady; shoulders, 456; clear rib, \$6.6566.75c; clear, \$7.40. Bacon steady; shoulders, 456; clear, \$7.40. Bacon steady; shoulders, \$6.6566.75c; clear, \$7.40. Bacon steady; shou WHISKY-Firm at \$1.05.

good, Malle; ladle packed, Malle.
Ecos-Western, Relic.
Reckiprs-Flour, 2,300 bris; corn, 73,000 bu; wheat, 70,000 bu;

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—FLOUR—Quiet and weak; superfine, 55,005,25; XX, 55,75,00.00; XXX, 55,000.22; high grades, 55,75,66,75 GRAIN-Oats castor at 45,000. MONETARY-Sight exchange on New York, 55,000 premium; sterling, 455,

DETROIT. DETROIT, March 9.—FLOUR—Quiet, GRAIN—Wheat weak; extra nominal; white, \$1.25%; March, \$1.25%; April, \$1.27%; May, \$1.25%; milling, \$5. I, nominal.
RECEIPTS-Wheat, 5,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS-Wheat, 6,000 bu.

KANSAS CITY. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY, March 9.—GRAIN—The Price Current reports: Wheat—Receipts, 13,96 bu; shipments, 3,55 bu; lower; No. 2 cash, 3,11; March, 31.16. Corn—Receipts, 7,355 bu; shipments, 3,0,0 bu; firm; No. 2 cash, 29,40; March, 29,40;

PEORIA. PROBIA, March 9.—GRAIN—Corn active and steady; high mixed, 354@36c; mixed, 354@354c. Oats Arm; No.2 white, 35354c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 776@778. HIGHWINES—Nominally unchanged; \$1.06.

BUFFALO, March 2.—GRAIN—Entirely neglected; quotations nominally unchanged; lower prices mass prevail before any business of consequence can be transacted. INDIANAPOLIS. INDIANAPOLIS, March 9.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; No. 2 red, \$1.2461.27. Corn steady at 37/4030. Oats steady at 34/2036.

OSWEGO. OSWEGO, March 9.—GRAIN—Wheat steady: No. 1. white Michigan, \$1.63. Corn nominally unchanged. DRY GOODS.

DRY GOODS.

New York, March 2.—Cotton goods continue in steady demand and very firm. Pepperell fine brown sheetings advanced by agents. Prints in better request, and prices strong, with an upward tendency on makes that have not already been advanced. Ginghams active and in light supply. Dress goods, iswaa and wide prints moving freely. Heavy fancy castimeres and suitings in steady demand and very firm. Worsted coatings active. COTTON.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 2.—COTTON.—Firm and ep-changed; middling, 11%c; sales, 1,700 bales; receipts, 700; shipments, 500; stock, 77.500. NEW OBLEANS, March 9.—COTTON—Firm; mid-dling, 12%c; low middling, 12%c; good ordinary, 11%c; net receipts, 531 bales; exports to Great Brisans, 4,717; Continent, 2,804; sales, 655; stock, 55,58.

PETROLEUM. PETROLEUM.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 9.—PETROLEUM—Quisticrade unsettled at 50% at Parker's for adaptable refined, 75/27%c, Philadelphia delivery.

TITUSVILLE, Pa., March 9.—PETROLEUM Market opened at 85%c; highest, 85%c; lowest, 80; closed at 85%c; adaptaments, 75/30; charters, 6/30; transactions, 85,000 bris.

TURPENTINE. WILMINGTON, March 9.—SPIRITS TURPENTING FOR SALE.

STEAM YACHT FOR SALE. The new schooner rig steam racht ventral nunched in the summor of 1878—his tons, 128 feet is length, if feet i Inches beam 8 feet depth of head compound engines with 8 ericle deer, diamster is in., 28 in., 38 inches itrole, deer, diamster is in., 28 in., 38 inches itrole, deer, diamster is in., 28 in., 38 inches itrole, deer, diamster is in., 28 in., 38 inches itrole, deer, stern bearing an propellers of brass; hall coppered and coper fastened; all iron work galvanited. Three woods beate and one metallic life-boat, Acknowledged speed sixteen miles an hour. The calm selegantly fitted in mahogany, with every convenience; electric bells throughout; butters panty arefrigerators; bath, three water closets, four statemondations in the forecastic for ten men; hierarchy water-basina, supplied by patent pumps; accompositions in the forecastic for ten men; hierarchy water-basina, supplied by patent pumps; accompositions in the forecastic for ten men; hierarchy water-basina, supplied by patent pumps; accompositions in the forecastic for ten men; hierarchy water-basina, supplied by patent pumps; accompositions in the forecastic for ten men; hierarchy water-basina, supplied by patent pumps; accompositions in the forecastic for ten men; hierarchy water-basina, supplied by patent pumps; accomposition in the forecastic for ten men; hierarchy water-basina, supplied by patent pumps; accomposition in the forecastic for ten men; hierarchy water-basina, supplied by patent pumps; accomposition in the forecastic for ten men; hierarchy water-basina, supplied by patent pumps; accomposition for the best and in excellent condition. For faster particulars address P. PHOENIX B Corlinada.

Bankers and Stock Brokers, B WALL-ST., NEW YORK. Buy and sell on 3 to 5 per cent margin, all docts dealt in on the New York Stock Exchange, and assente orders for Stock Privilege Contents at myorble rates. Full information on all masters results to Stock Speculation furnished on managers results by Meport of movements in the Stock market sent free MARINE Navigation

Insurance Comp ately Organ

A Variety of Intereral Naviga arrival of a Propeller

AN OPEN Those vessel-owners it on of navigation through and march will soon has pers down another not hand in a few days, and it as open channel of wo of Mackinaw. Such we need yesterday is likely postponement of the should more of it be best to be the case. A

should more of it belikely to be the case. Aiweather will be require
effects of such a storm a
thus the 1st of April m
movement looking to the
marigation will have bee
Concerning the Straits
the prospects are not
accounts they were file
lake to lake, and this bro
of shifting with the cuis
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left Cheboygan in the
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it lasts, and, as it lies in
ceedingly, owarm weath
of ten days at least, will
dissolution. Warm wea
Straits may be cleared o
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cot look that way now. THEY WE

Buffalo Tuesday and W week, and prognostic business that had led to ing. Well, the gatheri not prove to be a gen tications have come talking of uniform cargoes and hulls, of silowing hull of allowing hull
go into effect th
as the 15th of March,
together spent their the
ranize privately the or
a free fight against tho
which inaugurated ti
cutting of rates. It loc
ance war will become a
the matring and alast
menced. Such a war
shippers and carriers,
upon the companies en
otherwise than disastro GETTIN

The Northern Tre

barges is preparing for trips between this port and engineers have been and engineers have a St. Albans, and City of Ludington. The barge pleted repairs at Mil be followed by the barge two. The prop Nashus Ludington route, and is at Milwaukee. After he ton the prop Law Miller Bros. yard for of of the present week, is cord will con wankee, Empire, and being fitted out at Cle part of the people of C managers of the North the propellers through has falled through hes imposed by the Canadi ing through the Wells pellers were run the Company paid canal \$50,000 each season, the Sarnia route are fastly, an annual savia tolls is now effected.

LAUNCH C

Shortly after 4 o'clo mammoth new dredge ever built on the lake gan Sip, North
Co., the contractor complished without movement down the but the plunge into
The hull of the dredge twenty-nips feet win 1 The hull of the dredge twenty-nine feet six i deep. The marine en inders of twelve inche stroke of pistons. The double, the cylinders and twelve inches the marine double-capacity of 225 hor and backing machine the "cone friction." feet in diameter, with The dredge has all of paratus for anchoring by steam, besides belt to the inode of suppor work, which is commissentifiely of iron, an curing absolute rigidithe very long crane variety for trust faste iron, will insure heretofore attained, to deliver her load to dipper-arms, a point diagring clay for her dipper-arms, a point dipper-arms, a point dipper-arms, a point digging clay for br tings, where the mate far as possible from Fox & Co. claim that spects the largest and in the United States, to the machinery was the rise in Iron, the beaved \$10,000. To-do be constructed for the hull, crane, etc., bosition, has—cost of dredge represents a temporary of the constructed for the hull, crane, etc., but the hull, crane, etc., but the hull crane to the constructed for the hull crane to the constructed for the hull crane.

Capt. John Hisgins Schrift and the preLast evening the tast evening tast

PORT

the hall No. 99 Rai or Fresident of the ollows: William Ca

BALTIMORE.

A soft, 9:40.

at \$1.10:40:1.11.

by and unchanged.

c, 4.011 bris; wheat, 97,000 bu; corn.

about, 44.681 bu; corp. 110:000.

bush, 44.681 bu; corp. 110:000. MILWAUKEE.

TOLEDO.

LOUISVILLE.

NS, March 9.—FLOUR—Quiet and weak; 25.25; XX, 85.75@6.00; XXX, 86.006.25; DETROIT.

arch 9.—FLOUR—Quiet, eat weak; extra nominal; white, \$1.256; April, \$1.276; May, \$1.256; milling, No. KANSAS CITY.

Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Y., March 9.—Gu ain.—The Price Current at Receipts. 13,995 bu; shipments. 40,327 b., 2 cash, \$1.11; March, \$1.0. Corn. Be; shipments. 35,000 bu; firm; No. 7 cash, 5000. PEORIA. PEORIA.

reh 9.—Grain—Corn active and steady:
254-25c; mixed, 354-255(c. Oats firm;
255(c. Rye quiet; No. 2, 754-2776.

Nominally unchanged; \$1.06.

BUFFALO. darch 9.—GRAIN—Entirely neglected; ultially unchanged; lower prices must any business of consequence can be INDIANAPOLIS.

118, March 9.—GRAIN—Wheat quiet; 91.27. Corp steady at 374,638a. Oats arch 9.—GRAIN—Wheat steady: No. 1 n, \$1.43. Corn nominally unchanged.

DRY GOODS. March 9.—Cotton goods continue in d and very firm. Pepperell fine brown vanced by agents. Prints in better reces strong, with an upward tendency on ave not already been advanced. Ginguid in light supply. Dress goods, lawna ats moving freely. Heavy fancy cassilings an steady demand and very firm. lings active.

Mo., March 9.—Corron—Firm and undding, 11%c; sales, 1,700 bales; receipts, 8,500; stock, 77,800.

EANS, March 9.—Corron—Firm; midwindding, 12%c; good ordinary, 11%c; 501 bales; exports to Great Britain, mt, 2,884; sales, 855; stock, 55,58. COTTON.

PETROLEUM. Pa., March S.—PETROLEUM—Quiet; led at 50% at Parker's for shipment; Mc. Philadelphia delivery. Pa., March S.—PETROLEUM—Market do: highest 57%: lowest die: slosed ments. 76,500; charters, 46,300; transco-rists.

TURPENTINE.

M YACHT FOR SALE. hooner rig steam yacht VEDETTE, he summer of 1874.—183 tons, Ed feet is 9 inches beam, 8 feet depth of holy, files with 2 yillness, a steam hoisting engine form unchors, etc.; steam hoisting engine form unchors, etc.; stern bearings and brass; hull coppered and copper iron work galvaniced. Three wooden one metallic life-boat. Acknowless the most proper of the cabin. Si in mahogany, with every contesting and bath, three water closets, four states bells throughout; butler's pantry and bath, three water closets, four states with buyeaus, mirrors, and sanonas, supplied by patent pumps; acomes, supplied by patent pumps; acomes, supplied by patent pumps; acomes, for forecastic for ten men; site of the forecastic forecastic for ten men; site of the forecastic forecastic for ten men; site of the forecastic forects forecastic forecastic forecastic forecastic forecastic foreca

A. DODGE & CO.,

WALL-ST., NEW YORK.

SEAMEN'S UNION. The Seamen's Union held a meeting last night a the hall No. 50 Randolph street. The election or Frendent of the Detroit Union resulted as ollows: William Cannon, 180; Richard Hackett,

ce Companies Deliber-

MARINE NEWS.

t of a General Resump Navigation in March

Waning.

ately Organizing for a

A Variety of Interesting Local and General Navigation Notes.

prival of a Propeller at Cleveland-Charters

for Grain.

AN OPEN QUESTION.

postponement of the date for the opening, hould more of it be experienced soon, as is hely to be the case. At least three days of fair

THEY WILL FIGHT.

am in THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE an-

A tolegram in the Subart Tables and moned that a gathering of representatives of arine-insurance companies was to be held at fall Tuesday and Wednesday of the present sek, and prognosticated the nature of the sines that had led to the call for the meet-

business that had led to the call for the meeting. Well, the gathering has occurred. It did not prove to be a general one, and the prognostications have come to maught. Instead of talking of uniform tariffs of rates on cargies and hulls, and of the propriety of allowing hull and cargo risks to go into effect this season as early as the 15th of March, the gentlemen assembled together spent their time in an endeavor to organize privately the companies represented for a free fight against those insurance corporations which inaugurated the recent extraordinary cutting of rates. It looks now as if this insur-

a free fight against those insurance corporations which inaugurated the recent extraordinary cutting of rates. It looks now as if this insurance war will become general speedly, and that the cutting and slashing has only just commenced. Such a war will prove beneficial to shippers and carriers, no doubt, but its effects upon the companies engaged in it cannot be observed than disastrous.

and engineers have been ordered to the Lowell, St. Albans, and City of New York, now lying at

LAUNCH OF A DREDGE.

Shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon a mammoth new dredge, said to be the largest ever built on the lakes, was launched in Michigan Slip, North Pier, by Harry Fox & Co., the contractors. The launch was accomplished without hitch or accident. The movement down the ways was very graceful, but the shapes into the water most uncouth.

movement down the ways was very graceful, but the plunge into the water most uncouth. The hull of the dredge is eighty-five feet long, twenty-nine feet six inches wide, and eight feet

PORT PICKINGS.

Capt. John Higgins, of this city, will sail the schr Trinidad the present season.

Last evening the rug Hackley towed the schr Bessie Boalt out into the take for a trip.

A fore-and-aft scow was at anchor in the outer harbor resterday, was there-bound.

harbor yesterday, weather-bound.
Yesterday the barge Manitowoc took on a full

cargo of corn, about 38,000 bu. The rate of freight is not known. Some claim that she re-

sives only 6%c, while others insist that the rate

The schr Josephine Lawrence has been chart-ered to carry a cargo of bark from Ahnapee to Calcago at \$2.25 per cord. Messrs. Müller and Christy effected the engagement yesterday. Capt. Gabriel Gunderson will leave for Buffao to-day or to-morrow to fit out the schr Montauk. The Montauk as to have wire rigging in place of lemp.

lemp.
The steam-barge Annie Laurie will leave for Muskegon on Thursday, to engage in the lumber rade between that port and Chicago for the season. The Annie Laurie is commanded by Capt. John Fitzpatrick.
Fred Otto. of Manistee, will be engineer of Lumield & Co.'s new steam-barge, now nearly ready to launch at Milwaukee.
Capt. McCormick, of Milwaukee, has bought the old schr Honest John, of the Miller Brothers, log 300.

or \$700.

W. F. Higgie and William H. Homes have as one of the baselose in the vessel agency an assurance businesses.

ociated themselves in the vessel agency and assurance business.

The sale of the sehr Emma by Jacob Hanson of Martin Carlson and D. Nelson was recorded esterday. Consideration only \$25. The Emma at present sunk in the North Branch. She fill be raised, repaired, and fitted out for business.

hern Transit Line of propellers and reparing for an early resumption of en this port and Sarula. The Captains

Free Fight.

MATTERS AT MILWAUKEE. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.
MILWAUKEE, March 9.—C. J. Kershaw was to MILWAUKEZ, March 9.—C. J. Kershaw was to-day trying to find at what figure vessels at present loaded with wheat on his account would deliver their cargoes at Grand Haven, but no arrangement was effected up to a late hour. It is reported that he contemplates shipping between 100,000 and 200,000 bushels to New York via Grand Haven before navigation fairly opens. The following sales were filed for record in the Custom-House to-day:

Schr City of Sheboygan, Michael Winter to Christian Raab, both of Sheboygan, one-half, \$3,000.

AN OPEN QUESTION.

Those vessel-owners who anticipate a resumpton of navigation through the lakes by the 15th March will soon have occasion to set their est down another notch. The 15th will be at and in a few days, and it will fail to bring with an open channel of water through the Straits Mackinaw. Such weather as that experiment yesterday is likely to cause an indefinit \$3.000.

Scow Laurina, John Nelson, of Racine, to John Johnson, of same place, one-half, \$35.

Schr J. B. Newland, Thomas S. Ruddock, of Chicago, to George W. Slauson and Hugh H. Jones, of Racine, one-third \$1,250.

Arrived—Schr Len Higby, from Manistee, with lumber, and schr C. S. Davis, from White Lake, with rallroad ties. Cleared—Schr William Smith and scow Maria for Ludington. should more of it be experienced soon, as is likely to be the case. At least three days of fair visither will be required to recover from the effects of such a storm as thit of yesterday, and this the list of April may roll around before a movement looking to the reneral resumption of nitigation will have been made.

Concerning the Straits it can be stated that the prospects are not very flattering. At last accounts they were filled with broken loe from his to lake, and this broken loe gave no signs of slifting with the current. A gentleman who left Cheboyran for Chicago last Thursday, and came by way of Petosky, reports that snow fell to the depth of fifteen inches during Thursday night, and that clear cold weather followed the storm. Another gentleman who left Cheboyran Sunday arrived here resterday. He makes the statement that sleighing hist-class in the region surrounding the Straits while the weather continues clear and straits, while the weather continues clear and cold. The snowfall above reported will serve to protect the loe thint blockades the Straits while it lasts, and, as it lies in such a heavy body, exceedingly warm weather alone, and for a term of ten days at least, will be required for its total dissolution. Warm weather alone, and for a term of ten days at least, will be required for its total dissolution. Warm weather alone, and for a term of ten days at least, will be required for its total dissolution. Warm weather alone, and for a term of ten days at least, will be required for its total dissolution. Warm weather alone, and for a term of ten days at least, will be required for its total dissolution. Warm weather alone, and for a term of ten days at least, will be required for its total dissolution.

CLEVELAND. CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuns.

CLEVELAND, O., March S.—The stmr Northwest, of the Cleveland & Detroit Line, arrived this evening from Detroit, and regular trips will be commenced immediately. The boat encountered considerable floating ice for seven or eight miles above Point au Pelee Island light, but it made no serious obstacle to processor. made no serious obstacle to progress. This is the earliest arrival at this port on record from points at any distance.

The steam-barge Cormorant and consort, schr Pelican, left for Toledo to-night to take on a cargo of grain. This is the first departure.

MORE WAR.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 9.—The confidential 40 meeting of insurance men is not, as was sup-posed, a general one, but consists of representa-tives of a number of companies who meet to organize privately for a free light.

AROUND THE LAKES. The prop Faxton arrived at Alpena from Bay City Saturday. This is called the earliest arrival ever known at Alpena.

The Dominion Government has decided to build a lighthouse at Port Stanley during the

build a lighthouse at Port Stanley during the present year.

Charles Bewick has purchased the schr San Diego of J. P. Clark for \$42,000. The San Diego is a fine schooner of 809 tons.

Detroit insurance agents have agreed to fix the cargo-insurance rate at 30c on all cargoes loaded this month for shipment to Buffalo on or after April 1. This applies to A vessels only, and is subject to change.

At Grand Haven, according to the Herald, the tug Edwards, which burned last year, is being made into a propeller 100 feet long, and will run between Manistee and St. Joseph, and the barge Montpeller is to be converted into a bark there.

The work on the big propeller at the Wheeler Drydock in East Saginaw is being pushed vigorously.

The East Saginaw Herald of Erdday is well.

The work on the big propeller at the Wheeler Drydock in East Saginaw is being pushed vigorously.

The East Saginaw Herold of Friday says:

"The steam-barre Oakland, commanded by Cupt. F. W. Stanton, came up the river from Bay City yesterday, and, with the barges Sparrow and Martina, will commence this morning to take on oargoes of lumber at this port. The lumber is consigned to Cleveland parties. This is the first charter of the season, and is made earlier than in any previous season. The freight is reported at \$3.50."

The schrs Sweepstakes, D. M. Foster, and

in any previous season. The freight is reported at \$3.50."

The schrs Sweepstakes, D. M. Foster, and Speedwell are chartered to load with wheat from Toronto to Gswego or Kingston at 3c.

The work of setting up the new iron propellers of the Western, and Anchol Lines will begin next week at Wyandotte, and then be pushed forward rapidly.

A life-saving station will probably be established at Sand Beach this season with a trained crew ready at all times to give relief in case of mishaps or disasters.

The range lights at the mouth of the Saginaw River are lighted.

A dispatch from William Smith, Acting Ministre of Marine, confirms the announcement that the Weiland Canal would not be opened to navi-

tion of the piers of which blasting has only just begun.

There is a petition in circulation asking the Canadian Government to make a harbor of refuge at Pelee Island, on the south shore.

There is a petition in circulation asking the Canadian Government to make a harbor of refuge at Pelee Island, on the south shore.

TITEMS.

TITEMS.

Judge Tuley granted a similar decree to Rosa Rettka from Ferdinand Rettka on the ground of desertion.

TITEMS.

Judge Barnum yesterday sustained the demurrer in the bill in the case of Moseback against J. H. Rees, South-Town Collector. This was a bill to enjoin the collection of a personal representation of the proper amount or assessment which was one to leave Toledo daily, and to begin immediately upon the opening of navigation. These propachampiain, Garden City, and City of Concord will continue on the Ludington route until invisation has been resemed through the Straits. Mr. Diefendorf, the agent of the line, declares it to be his intention to start the boats for Sarnia as soon after the 15th of March as possible. The Cleveland and Sarula Line will consist of the propa Milwaukes, Empire, and Maine. They are now being fitted out at Cleveland. An effort on the part of the people of Ogdensburg to induce the managers of the Northern Transit Line to run the propellers through to that port once more hardler through because of the exorbitant tolls imposed by the Canadian Government for passing through the Welland Canal. While the propellers were run through to Ogdensburg the Company paid canal-tolls to the amount of \$5,000 each season. Inasmuch as freights via the Sarnia route are fully as good proportionately, an annual saving to the extent of these tolls is now effected.

seven large propellers to go upon such a route, one to leave Toledo daily, and to begin immediately upon the opening of navigation. These propellers must already be afloat somewhere if they are to go into commission on the new route upon the opening of navigation.

On Monday the stmr Metropolis encountered a large field of new ice twelve miles outside of Alpena, and was forced back into port. The mercury touched 5 degrees below zero.

The Toledo stmr Chief-Justice Waite is having two trusses put into her hull.

A Cheboygan dispatch dated Monday says: "Heavy northwest wind prevailed yesterday and last night. The mercury ranged below zero. The ice with this wind is working down the Straits from Lake Michigan, which indicates that it is all broken up in that locality."

WAREHOUSE COMMISSION. The Monthly Meeting at Springfield— The Grain Interests of Chicago-In-spection of Wheat.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

Springffeld, Ill., March 9.—The Railroad and

The hull of the dredge is eighty-five feet long, twenty-nine feet six inches wide, and eight feet deep. The marine engines are double, with cylinders of twelve inches bore, and fourteen inches stroke of pistons. The swinging engines are also double, the cylinders having eight inches bore and twelve inches stroke. The boiler is of the marine double-five order, and has a capacity of 225 horse-power. The hoisting and backing machinery is of the kind known as the "cone friction," the hoisting cone being six feet in diameter, with nine inches conical face. The dredge has all of the latest approved apparatus for anchoring and raising the anchors by steam, besides being entirely new in respect to the mode of supporting the mast. The trusswork, which is commonly of wood, in this case is entirely of iron, and built with a view of securing absolute rigidity to resist the strain of the very long crane which the dredge carries. The length of the crane is forty-five feet. The great size and weight of the hull, and the improved truss fastenings and girders of iron, will insure greater stability than heretofore attained. They will enable the dredge to deliver her load to the fullest extent of the dipper arms, a point which is very desirable in digring clay for brick-yards, or in canal cuttings, where the material should be removed as far as possible from the water's edge. Messrs. For & Co. claim that the new dredge is in all respects the largest and most complete ever built in the United States, and although the contract for the machinery was made last season before the rise in iron, the bill for iron-work alone will exceed \$10,000. To-day the same work could not be constructed for less than \$15,000. Thus the dredge represents a total investment of \$18,000. Warehouse Commissioners held their monthly meeting to-day. The report of Chief-Inspector Reynolds for February showed that the net earnings of the Inspection Department last month were \$3,290.92. The collections for the January account were \$4,582.54. The "in" inspection during February aggregated 9,857 cars and the "out" Inspection 1,903,568 bushels. There were thirty-nine cars referred to the Committee on Appeals, the track inspection being sustained on twenty-three and reversed on sixteen. The Inspector asked leave to make telephone connection between his office and the Galena Elevator.

Commissioner Bogue reported back the communication from Charles Randolph, Secretary of the Chicago Board of Trade, relative to the preamble and resolutions adopted by the Board in regard to the inspection of No. 3 wheat. He also submitted Chief-Inspector Reynolds' report upon the subject. The Directors of the Board stated that No. 3 spring wheat recently drawn from warehouse was made into flour which inspected undour. To this the Chief Inspector replies that, "Referring to the rules it will be found that it is prescribed that 'No. 2 spring wheat shall be sound, reasonably clean, and of good milling quality," and that 'No. 3 spring wheat shall be sound, reasonably clean, and of good milling quality, and that 'No. 3 spring wheat shall include all inferior, shrunken, or dirty wheat weighing not less than fifty-three pounds to the measured bushel. In the description of the grade No. 3 the words' sound and of good milling quality are not used, and it has always been the practice of the Inspector to include in this grade, when the weight permits, a proportion of the grade No. 3 the words' sound and of good milling quality are not used, and it has always been the practice of the inspector to include in this grade, when the weight permits, a proportion of the grade No. 3 the words' sound and of good milling quality are not used, and it has always been the practice of the inspection of the inspection of the milling interest, would make than of the inspection understood to be the requirement of the rule or construction of Reynolds for February showed that the net earnings of the Inspection Department last month were \$3,290.92. The collections for the

AN UNDOUBTED CENTENARIAN. Monday's Triburs contained an account of the 100th birthday of an alleged centenarian living in this city. Such cases being exceedingly rare, there was naturally some degree of justifiable doubt as to the strict correctness of the claim to centenarian distinction. A gentleman living in this city, however, has since sent in a copy of the Boston Journal of Feb. 28 containing the particulars of a case which would sent in a copy of the Boston Journal of Feb. 28 containing the particulars of a case which would appear to show that, while instances of persons celebrating their hundredth birthdays are indeed rare, they still do occur.

The Down-East centenarian referred to is Samuel Philbrick Bailey, of Washington, N. H., who celebrated his 100th birthday on the 2-th of February last. The event was one of great local importance, notwithstanding the fact that the surrounding country has contained several persons who had attained the ages of 102, 101, 103, and 104 years before death out them off. Mr. Bailey, who was born at Weare, came from a long-lived stock, his father—a Revolutionary soldier—having died at 34, his grandfather at 97, and his mother at 85. He was brought up

boots and shoes, and, having attended school, became a school-teacher. In 1802 he married a lady is New Boston, and moved to Washington, N. H., in 1803, since which time his life has been passed in rural quiet,—an exemplary and greatly respected citizen. He secured a comfortable home, filled the office of a deacon in a Christian church, served as a Selectman, and became prominently identified with the temperance cause and the interests of Masonry. He was twice married, his last wife dying in 1807. Seven children are still living, one of whom, with his wife, resides on the old farm, and the two take excellent care of their aged parent. For some time past Mr. Bailey has been unable to perform any manual labor, though he has only seen two excellent care or their aged parent. For some time past Mr. Bailey has been unable to perform any manual labor, though he has only seen two days in the last twenty-nine years when he could not get up and dress. He once called in a surgeon to attend to a wound in his leg; but, with that exception, has never required the services of a physician. Although acknowledging that, in his youth, he occasionally imbibed "hot and rebellious liquors," the centenarian is able to say that for the past eighty years he has been a tectotaler. Old as he is, Mr. Bailey writes a clear, bold hand, a specimen of which has been shown True Tribune by the gentleman in this city above referred to. There are five generations of this family now living.

In the case of these ancient New-Englanders, it should be remembered, there is less cause for doubt than in the case of alleged centenarians in this section of the country, for the reason that in that Down-East clime a person's age is generally a matter of record, and capable of verification, while elsewhere a statement as to one's age generally hangs on a mere say-so, which, of course, affords no proof that it is strictly and absolutely correct.

THE COURTS.

SOUTH CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

In the Fidelity Bank case an order was made Monday giving the Receiver conditional authority to seil the southeast quarter of Sec. 12, 37, 14, for \$40,000, one third cash and the remainder in one, two, and three years; that is, if no objections were filed in twelve days. Yesterday George A. Shufeldt, one of the stockholders in the defunct corporation, filed objections to the proposed sale on the following grounds:

1. There is no necessity for an immediate sale of this property. A dividend has recently been declared to the creditors, and a sufficient amount of money for another dividend cannot be collected at least within six months.

11. This property is rapidly rising in value. It was assessed in 1877 at \$29,332; the offer is now \$40,000, an advance of nearly 40 per cent in two years. The objector is informed by competent persons that an almost immediate prospective value of this property is not less than \$160,000, and that within one year it will bring that sum, or \$1,000 per acre.

III. The cash to be realized on this sale will add only \$13,333 to the fund in the hands of the Receiver. About \$23,606 is deferred for one, two, and three years, so that practically the whole amount may as well be deferred until such time as the property can be sold at an inevitable advance in price.

IV. The majority of the remaining assets of this bank is made up of interests in real estate, all of which is now increasing in value, and it is in the interest of creditors and stockholders that the best possible prices be obtained in order to pay the debts. SOUTH CHICAGO REAL ESTATE.

HAPPY YOUTHS. The Committee appointed by the Appellate Court to examine the students for admission to the Bar yesterday presented their report, deciding that the whole class of twenty-seven were qualified to be admitted. They also took occasion to remark on the unusually good examination the students were able to trade. mination the students were able to stand. ollowing is the list of the succe following is the list of the successful young men who will soon swell the already large list of Chicago lawyers: Frank I Bennett, G. W. Browning, L. T. Boucher, C. L. Blanchard, W. D. Barge, S. C. Crafts, John W. Farson, E. C. Ferguson, Edgar A. Fellows, A. W. Green, S. D. C. Hays, Thomas H. Hodson, H. Harnett, W. R. S. Hunter, F. J. Le Moyne, Isaac J. Levinson, David R. Lewis, T. B. McMartin, F. W. Parker, Henry R. Rhone, John Root, W. E. Scott, F. P. Speck, Edwin C. Wyman, Horace Wamsiey, W. E. Williams, Thomas R. Wilson.

Mary J. Reynolds filed a bill yesterday com laining that her husband, James Reynolds, had eserted her since 1877, and that since then he had wholly gone to the bad, and had been living had wholly gone to the bad, and had been living in open adultery with another woman.

Eugenia S. Hill is also living a single life practically, her husband having gone gold-hunting in 1878 and forgotten to return. So she wants to be permitted to take care of herself and her two children by herself.

Judge Barnum yesterday granted a divorce to Mary A. Robinson from Arthur Robinson on the ground of drunkenness.

Judge Tuley granted a similar decree to Rosa Rettka from Ferdinand Rettka on the ground of desertion.

of the proper amount or assessment which was afterward raised to \$3.800, without complainant's knowledge. The Judge sustained the demurrer on the ground that the figures of the Assessor of deputies were not an assessment, but only be-came such after the Board of Equalization had passed on them and so fixed them.

FEDERAL COURTS. FEDERAL COURTS.

Frederic Chase, executor of the will of Andrew Moody, deceased, filed a bill Saturday against Helen A. Harwood, William E., Louisa A., and Bertha H. Harwood and others to foreclose a trust-deed for \$5,000 on Sub-Lots 3 and 4 in the Assessor's Subdivision of Lots 7 and 8, Block 28, in the original Town of Joliet.

Bradford Hancock was yesterday elected Assignee in bankruptcy of Ransom M. Chester, and George W. Campbell of Marcus M. Holmes.

STATE COURTS. Octavius Pierce commenced a suit in trespassagainst the Columbia Fire-Insurance Company iming \$5,000 damages.

PROBATE COURT.

THE CALL.

JUDGE DRUMNOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No court until Thursday. APPELLATE COURT-34, 35, 36, 37, 38. No case on hearing.

JUDGE GABY—829 and 639 to 715 inclusive, exoept 861, 890, 891, 892, and 694. No case on trial.

JUDGE SMITH—Preliminary call, 901 to 951 inclusive. Peremptory call, 572, 573, 876, 881, 882, 886, 889, 894. No case on trial.

JUDGE JAMESON—Chancery motions at 9:15

JUDGE JAMESON—Chancery motions at 9:18

4. m.

JUDGE ROGERS—80 and 81. No case on trial.

JUDGE MORAN—108, 109, 111, 112, 113, 115 to 130
inclusive, except 117, 118, and 128. No. 100, King
vs. Cox, on trial.

JUDGE TULEY—4, 7, and 8. No. 2 on hearing.

JUDGE BARNUM—2 and 3 of new calendar. No
case on hearing.

JUDGE LOOMIS—Common law cases—Nos. 16,
19, 20, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 33, 34, 33, 42, 43, 45, 46, 46, 47,
49, 53, and 59. JUDGE JAMESON—Criminal Court—Nos. 988, 1,022, 1,027, 1,042, 1,043, 1,044, 1,045, 1,046, and 1,050.

JUDGMENTS. SUPERIOR COURT — CONFESSIONS — Christian Zuber vs. William and Maria Nittel, \$594.73. JUDGE SMITH—Moses Gimble et al. vs. Thomas Ferguson, \$333.88.—Chistopher Jepson vs. G. S. Sauer, \$50.

ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT. OTTAWA, Ill., March 9.—The following were the Supreme Court proceedings to-day:
6. Haines vs. The People; motion will be ained until the final hearing.

100. Garrick vs. Chamberlain: motion denies 100. Garrick vs. Chamberlain: motion denied.

9. Gray vs. Agnew et al.; motion denied for rehearing. Opinion will be modified.

Ordered, That Rule 38 of this Court be so amended that any party desiring a rehearing, in addition to the notice howrequired to be given to the opposit party orto his counsel of his intention to apply for a rehearing, shall also file with the Clerk of this Court in the Grand Division in which the cause may be pending a copy of such notice within fifteen days after the filing of the opinion in respect to which the rehearing is sought, and the right to file a petition for rehearing shall depend upon a compliance with this rule. this rule. 95. Keilogg vs. Moore; motion to dismiss ap-

96. Kellogg vs. Moore; motion to dismiss appeal.
7. Bennett vs. The People; motion by defendant in error to be admitted to bail and to affix the amount thereof.
87. Russell et al. vs. Madden; motion to discharge the rule. Rule discharged, and crossmotion to set aside order discharging the rule.
89. Union Mutual Life-Insurance Company vs. Campbell; diminution of record suggested, and motion for leave to file amended record.
46. Grant vs. Rand; motion by plaintiff in error for extension of time to file briefs.
Call of the docket:
21. Bromley vs. Goodwin; taken.
22. Sobniberger vs. Russell, and 23, Bertrand vs. Walker; continued for service.
24. Afken vs. Roach; continued as per stipulation.

on call.

7. City of Chicago vs. Jameson, and 28, Same vs. Goudy; dismissed for want of prosecution.

29. The People vs. Dulanty; passed.

32. C. & L. H. R. Company vs. Frisbey; con-

KANE COUNTY CIRCUIT. Special Disputes to The Osicago Tribuna.
GENEVA, Ill., March 9.—The Kane County Circuit Court resumed session here to-day, Judge Kellum presiding. It was announced that court will adjourn in a day or two until the 22d Inst. when a peremptory call of the Chancery docke will be commenced, Judge Upton to preside.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY. lyn-An Individual Wanted Who Is "Willing to Die for Christ."

BROOKLYN, March 9.—There is still some ex-citement among certain circles over the freak of George Tilton, of Newburyport, Mass., who adcitement among certain circles over the freak of George Tilton, of Newburyport, Mass., who advertised for a martyr. Tilton obtained board in a private family on Dean street. He was a regular attendant at Beecher's and Talmage's, and claimed to be a watch-case maker.

One afternoon last week his landlady was surprised by numberless cails from men who came in answer to the following advertisement in a local paper:

WANTED—A GOOD CHRISTIAN MAN WHO has no relatives or friends living, and who is willing to die for Christ. Apply at 55 Dean-st.

When Tilton arrived home from his work in the evening, and was questioned regarding the meaning of the advertisement, he raised his arm and shouted: "Oh, I want a man to stand up for Christ; one who would be hanged or have his throat cut for the cause."

To all visitors who called during the evening Tilton explained: "There is no money in this, but a secret which will be revealed when the right man comes."

The right man failed to make his appearance, and Tilton, seeming to realize that his mission was a failure, announced his determination to go to Boston, saying be had received a dispatch from his father.

He paid his board and left on an evening boat. After his departure his landlady found the following letter, left for the edification of friends who might call in answer to his advertisement:

"Mas. Blake: I want a man to go to San Francisco and dare speak in favor of the Chinese or against Dennis Kearney. By so doing, and keeping a record of all that passes, he can do much for God and the good of the world. He must love Christ enough to pay his own way.

It is the belief of those who know Tilton here that he is a religious monomaniac. Since his departure large numbers of postal-cards have been received from people of the Various towns of Massachusetts, and other New England towns, showing that he had advertised in Eastern papers.

A CANAL EXPERIMENT.

To the Editor of The Cheago Tribune.

ILLINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL, SUPERIN-TILINOIS AND MICHIGAN CANAL, SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, LOCKPORT, Ill., March 9.—I
shall raise all the waste-gates at this end of
Summit level of the canal, and draw off and out
all the water that will run out during several
days,—say Thursiay and Friday, and, perhaps,
Saturday. I shan not close the gates at Summit.
This will be a good opportunity to see how much
effect it will have upon the water of the Chicago
River, or how far from Lockport it will affect the
water in the canal. All those who have been howling about mismanagement should now come forward and prove what they say, or hereafter hold
their peace. Yours truly, WM. THOMAS.

You will look in vain for blemishes if you us dlenn's Sulphur Soap. Avoid counterfeits.



NERVOUSNESS.

Read Dr. Earle's Testimonial. MR. JAMES I. FELLOWS, Manufacturing Chemist: SIR: For several months plat I have used your Compound Syrup in the treatment of Incipient

Phthisis, Chronic Bronchitis and other Affections of the Chest, and I have no hesistition in stating that it ranks foremost among the remedies used in these diseases. Being an excellent Network Tonic, it exerts a direct influence on the Network System, and through it, it invigorates the body. It sifforts me pleasure to recommend a remedy which is really good in cases for which it is intended, when so many advertised are worse than useless. I am, sir, fours truly.

Z. S. EARLE, JR., M. D.

It cures Asthma, Loss of Voice, Neuralgia, St. Vitus' Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Couch, Kerrounness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the pricess of Diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name; no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances. Price, \$1.50 per bottle. .Six for \$7.50. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Western Agents, CINCINNATI O

AMUSEMENTS. CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.

Reappearance, after a year's absence, of the World's Greatest Violinist and the Brilliant Planiste, In the estate of Abram Rosenthal the will was proven, letters testamentary were issued to Betty Rosenthal, and her individual bond for \$5,600 was approved. E Next Saturday.

REMENYI SECURE SEATS N Y TO-DAY.

In which Two Concerts and One Matinee EDOUARD REMENYI will be assisted by Mme. TERESA CARRENO, The LIESEGANG QUARTET, Miss EMMA THURSTON. Mr. E. DECELLE, And the Cele-brated Reader, Miss GAVIN, For which Grand Entertainments tickets will be sold at the Popular Prices of

25 Cents, including RESERVED SEAT, 50 Seventy-five Cents and One Dollar, on and after This Morning, at the Central Music-Hall Box-Office. GEO. B. CARPENTER, Manager.

PIRATES OF PENZANCE, he last Great Success of the authors of GILBERT and SULLIVAN, by D'Oyly Carte's Opera Company.
No extra for reserved seats. Matinee, night prices.
Sunday Night—Bartley Campbell's "Galley Slave." HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

AMERICA'S PRIMA DONNA. ALICE OATES,
AND HER COMIC OPERA COMPANY.
Grand Mattnee this day at 2 p. m.
GIROFLE-GIROFLA. This (Wednesday) and Thursday evenings and Sat-LA JOLIE PARFUMEUSE.

Friday and Saturday evenings—LITTLE DUKE.
Monday, March 15—Grand Production of JAMES
HERNE'S HEARTS OF OAK, with Superb Scene. M'VICKER'S THEATRE. very Evening, Matinees Wednesday and Saturds Tompkins & Hill's Boston Theatre Company

TWO MOTHERS. T. W. KEENE and MRS. THOS. BARRY IN THE CAST. Next Week-The inimitable LOTTA.

HAMLIN'S THEATRE. Unqualified success of the intensely interesting THE LOVE OF TWO SAILORS.

Received on its first production last evening with prey demonstration of approval. Grand and realistic receivery. The first scene pronounced the finest ever

A SCIENTIFIC PACT. THE CAUSE REVEALED.

How Various ills of Human Life Are Explained, and Their Origin Underscovery of a Subtle Acid in the Blood

Which Causes Pain, Disease, and Often Death. The Way by Which It Gets Into the Blood, and How It Can Be Kept Out.

Some New Scientific Facts of Great Importance.

One of the most important revelations of the present time is the discovery beyond a doubt that Uric Acid in the blood is the cause of all kheumatic troubles. This acid causes a fermentation in the blood, which gives great pain to the muscles, stiffens the Joints, and often blasts the entire life. The natural question is: "How does this poisonous uric acid get into the blood?" The answer is easy: It is because the kidneys do not properly perform their functions and throw off this acid through the natural channels, thus permitting it to get scattered through the entire system. This is logic: It is science. It is going right to the source of the stream, as all readers can readily see. It would be as easy to dam the Nile with buirushes as to attempt to annihilate confirmed rheumatic troubles by lotions and rubbings; but by putting the kidneys in a healthy condition the cause is removed, and the uric acid leaves the system instead of remaining in the blood.

The most certain ruler and regulator of the Kidneys known to mankind is Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. Its power over these organs is simply wonderful. Read the following:

SALT LAKE CITT, Jan 2, 1880. One of the most important revelations of the

organs is simply wonderful. Read the following:

SALT LAKE CITY, Jan. 23, 1880.

H. H. WARNER & CO., Rochester, N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN: In IST, at Washington, D. C., I experienced a severe attack of Pneumonia, terminating in Hepatilis (inhammation of the liver), which gradually extended to the kidneys. My entire system was in a terrible condition. My skin became yedlow, dry, and fewerish; my limbs began to swell, and, with certain death staring me in the face, I became utterly despondent. I was kept by my physician—one of the sear in Washington—upon an exclusive milk diet for the sear in Washington—upon an exclusive milk diet for the sear in Washington—upon an exclusive milk diet for the sear in Washington—upon an exclusive milk diet for the sear in Washington—upon an exclusive milk diet for the sear in Washington—upon an exclusive milk diet for the sear in the sear of the s

MINERAL WATER.



permitangother water to be substituted for SILURIAN.
If your druggist does not keep it order direct from the Silurian Springs, ANDERSON & HASLAGE, Prop.
Wattkesha, Wis. Chicago Office 161 LaSalle St., Room 58. For sale in Chicago by Buck & Rayner and other first-class druggish who are supplied sith pressed directions for us. Exact the area of the pressed directions for us.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A Musical Library. DITSON & CO. from time to time gather together their best, choicest, most successful, and popular pieces of sheet music, and bind them in handsome volumes of from 20 to 20 pages. Sheet Music size. There are now 22 books of the series. Collectively, they contain nearly all the really good sheet music ever published. Separately considered, each book is independent of the other, and holds the best songs or pieces of its kind. The very moderate cost commends them.

The following are the VOCAL Books only: The following are the UUAL Books only:
Sunshine of Song. 85 popular Songs.
World of Song. 85 Songs. Great variety.
Gems of English Song. 79 Songs. New book.
Household Metodies. 2 vols. 147 Songs.
Moore's Irish Melodies. 100 famous airs.
Silver Chord. 169 Songs.
Gems of German Song. 100 German Gems.

"Secretish "160 Scottish Gems.
Sacred "110 of the best.
Shower of Pearls. 82 Songs, quite varied.
Wreath of Gems. 35 Songs, quite varied.
Silver Wreath. 69 Songs, Duets, and Trios.
Operatic Pearls. 92 favorite Opera Songs.
Musical Treasure. Vocal and Instrumental.

Any book mailed, post-free, for above prices. LYON & HEALY, Chicago, III. OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.

TO CONTRACTORS. Proposals will be received by the Grand Rapids & Indiana Raliroad Company, at Grand Rapids, Mich., for the construction of a building for general offices. Plans and specifications can be seen on and after March 15. The right to refuse any and all bids received.

W. O. HUGHART.

W. O. President and G. M.

Proposals for Subsistence Stores.

OFFICE OF PURCHASING AND DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE.

Sealed proposals, in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office until II o'clock a.m., on Treeslay, March 16, 1890, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for farmishing and delivery at the Subsistence Warehouse in Omaha, or (in case of the position of the proposals.

25, 000 pounds Flour, in new, strong, single sucks, made of twilled cotton, free from sixing. The Flour to be made from No. 1 Spring Wheat, half hard, half soft of Odessa. To be sweated before grinding and mixed in milling. To be high ground. Sample of the Flour to be sent with the proposals.

All to be delivered by March 30, 1830. Blank forms of proposals and specifications to be obtained at this office. Proposals must be enclosed in sealed envelopes marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores," and addressed to the undersigned, who will furnish all ruther information and details.

The Government reserves the right to reject any or il proposals.

Proposals for Hand-Stretchers for Ambulance Wagons.

OFFICE DEPOT QUARTEMASTER.
FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kas., March 1, 1880.

SEALED PROPOSALS, in triplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this ofice until 12 o'clock, noop, on the dist of March, instant, at which time and place they will be opened in the presence of bidders, for furnishing and delivering at this Depot one hundred and fifty (150) Hand-Stretchers for Ambulance Wagons, army pattern, of the adopted specifications. bulance Wagons, army pattern, of the adopted speci-ications.
Proposals for a less number than the whole re-quired will be received.
The Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, detailed specification, and full in-Blank proposals, detailed specification, and full in-termediate the manner of bidding, conditions to be observed by bidders, and terms of contract and payment, will be furnished on application to this of-fice. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked Proposals for Hand-Stretchers," and addressed to C. H. HOYT, Asst. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster

RUPTURE \$100 Reward. We will bind ourselves to pay to a charitable institution \$100 in case of an Inguinal Hernis that can
be retained by the hand that we cannot retain with
the PARKER RETENTIVE COMMON-SENSE
TRUSS, patented July 8, 1878.
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
BARTLETT, BUTMAN & PARKER,
Chicago, III.

Dr. Parker, the patentee, has had twenty reass' ex-perience, and is curing many of the worst cases of dupture. Manufacturers of the celebrated Common-tense Truss, adopted by the Government as the best ELECTRIC BELT. Send stamp for SEALED Circular of Dr. Cheever's ELECTRIC BELT. or "REGENERATOR," for Nerv-ous Deb.lity, &c.

READ THE FOLLOWING:

In the winter of 1886 I was attacked with a sever cough, which gradually wore on until my friend claimed I was going into QUICK CONSUMPTION and some one of them advised me to try some of rough, which I did, and by the use of two bottles was entire yourself of the try outself of the process P. J. DUESLER.

The Most Powerful Healing Agent Ever Discovered.

Henry's Carbolic Salve cures the worst sores.

Henry's Carbolic Salve allays the pain of burns.

Henry's Carbolic Salve cures all eruptions.

Henry's Carbolic Salve heals pimples and blotches.

Henry's Carbolic Salve will cure cuts and bruises.

ASK FOR HENRY'S, AND TAKE NO OTHER. JOHN P. HENRY, CURRAN & CO.,



MARCH 17.

FIRST CAPITALS, \$80,000, \$4,000, \$2,000, \$1,000, AND 1806 OTHER PRIZES, AMOUNTING TO \$80,800. TICKETS, B. POR FULL PARTICULARS ADDRESS G. UPINGTON, \$80 BROADWAY, NEW YORK, OB M. J. RICHMOND, COVINGTON, KY. List of drawings always published in the New Yorkerald, Sun, Staats Zeitung, Philadelphia Record Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch, Pitabungh Dispatch, Pitabungh Dispatch Industrie Commercial, and outsylle Commercial. All out-of-town teket-hold re are malled a copy of the official list as soon as re-

> GENERAL NOTICES. NOTICE.

state of Jay Cooke & in Bankruptcy.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 25, 1880.

The creditors of this Estate are hereby notified that the sale of the various assets represented by the "ASSET DIVIDEND SORIP" issued by me will be held by MESSES. M. THOMAS & SONS, at heir Auction Hooms, Nos. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street. Philadelphia, on WEDNEDAY, the Sist day of March, 1881, commencing at 11 o'clock a.m. and lasting un til 3 o'clock p. m., and be continued from day to day, at those hours, until the entire catalogue has been offered.

Notice is also given that the Committee reserve the right to change the valuation set out in the estalogues of any of the assets to be offered out in the estalogues of any of the assets to be offered for sale, under the plan approved Sept. 25, 1879, until the actual sale shall be actual sale shall be actual sale shall be actual sale shall be actually the sale of the catalogue may be seen at the office of Messrs. W. J. Barney & Co., No. H. Tribune Building, Chicago, III.

To all Whom It May Concern.

Notice is hereby given that on the third day of March.

A. D. 1880, an order was entered of record in the Superior Court of Cook County, State of Hillinois, on the chancery side thereof, in the case of Julius M. Salomon vs. The German, A merican Bank et al., empowering Justus Killan, Receiver of said bank, unless objection be made by some person in interest within ten days after the date of said order, to sell the following pieces of real estate for the prices hereinafter named, viz.: The east half of the east equal one quarter part of the forty (40) acre these known and described as honor of the forty (40) acre these known and described as honor of the forty (40) acre these known and described as honor of the forty (51), stunate in Raimsey County, State of Minse-sota, containing five scree, more or less, for \$1,500. Lot Thirty-eight (38) in Cochran's Subdivision of part of Block Twenty-one (31) in Contrain's Subdivision of Section Seven (7), Town Thirty-nine (39), Range Fourteen (14) East of third P. M., situate in Cock County, Illinois for \$400.

Lot Sixteen (8) of F. W. and J. L. Campbell's Subdivision of fillow Thirteen (13) in Morrie's Subdivision of the West half of the Southwest quarter of Section Engineers (15), County Thirty-englis (15) in Morrie's Subdivision of the West half of the Southwest quarter of Section Engineers (15), County Thirteen (16) in Morrie's Subdivision of the West half of the Southwest quarter of Section Engineers (15), County Thirteen (16) in Morrie's Subdivision of the West half of the Southwest quarter of Section Engineers (15), County Thirteen (16) in Morrie's Subdivision of the manual county for Sub less a commission of 60, and authorizing said Receiver to accept in payment for said several pieces claims against said bank to the amount of said sums.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

General Trunsatiuntic Company.

Between New York and Hayre. Filer & N. R., foot of Morton-st.

Travelers by this line avoid both transit by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel in small (UR. B. Jonela. Wednesday, March H. 9 a. m. FRANCE. Tradelle...... Wednesday, March H. 9 a. m. FRANCE. Tradelle..... Wednesday, March H. 9 a. m. PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine): TO HAVRE—First Colin, Sills and Sil; Second Cabin, 56.

Steerage, 58. including wine, bedding, and utensils. Checks drawn of Credit Lyonals of Paris in amount to suit. LOUIS DE BEBIAN. Agent, & Rway, N. Y. W. F. WHITE, Cubin Agent, & G. Clark-st., WM. B. WINTER, Steerage Agent, § Chicago. ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

INMAN LINE Ocean Steamships,

Carrying the British and United States Mails.

New York and Liverpool, via Queenstown.

Tickets to and from the principal Knglish, Scott
Irish, French, German, Italian, and Seandinavi
Ports.

These steamers carry no five stock of any kind.

FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. Western Agent,

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tinent for sale.

STATE LINE
To Glasgow, Liverpool, Dublin, Selfast, and London
derry, from N. Y., every Thursday. First Cabin, 85
to 555, according to accommudation. Second Cabin
86. Steerage, 55. 73 Breadway, N. Y., and M. Randolph-st., Chicago. JOHN BLEGEN, Western Manager.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

New York. London. Paris.

Steamers sail every Saturday from New York for
Southampton and Brennen. Fassengers booked for
London and Farsa at towest rassengers booked for
London and Farsa it towest rassengers booked for
London and Farsa it towest rassengers for the SouthLandon London, Holley From New York to SouthLandon London, Holley From New Port to SouthLandon London, Holley From New Port to SouthLandon London, Holley From New Port to SouthSally second cabin. Bill steerage, Ell. Record cabin

at reduced rates. Okl. Riches & Cu., 7 Bowling

Green, N. Y. H. CLAUSENIUS & CO., 2 South Clarkst., Agents for Chicago. STOCKHOLDERS MEETINGS.

Railroad Company. To the Stockholders:

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the By-Laws of the Company, the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Chicago. Burlington £ Quiney Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Chicago, Ill., on Wednesday, the 3th day of March, 1861, at II o'clock in the forencon, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of any other business that may legally come before the meeting.

By order of the Board of Directors. KIDNEY

rel Urbacing, High Colored to Retain or Expel the Urb Back, Nervous Beblitty, Fes and all diseases of the Kidney Urbary Organa, WHEN NOTHI DAY KIDNEY PAD CO., - - Toledo, O.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE

Pullman Hotel Cars are run to ough, be cago and Council Bluffs, on the train leav at 10-20 a. m.

Chicage, Burlington & Quiner Ras or Maps, Guide-Books, Time-Tables, Sie Accommodations, apply at any of the Ticket-Offices of the Company in Chicagos st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Brink's Express portheast corner Handolph and State-sta. Indiana-av., Grand Central Depot, couner Control Sixteenth-sts., Paimer House, and corner Conditions.

St. Louis & Toxas Express. 9:10 am age of the constant of the

aOn Saturday night runs to Centralia only. Kaneas City & Denver Fast Ez.

Kaneas City Night Express.

St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.

Mobile & New Orleans Express.

St. Louis, Springfield & Texas.

St. Louis

Pittaburg, Cincinnett & St. Louis E. E. (Cincinnett Air-Line and Kokomo Line.)
Depot, corner of Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Stee | Lesve. | Arrive. Pittaburg, Pt. Wayne & Chienge Entireny, Depot, corner Canal and Madison-sts. Ticket Offices & Clark-st., Paimer House, and Grand Pacific Motel

Leave. | Arrive. Lesve. | Arr Davenport Express. 7:30 am 150 pm Omaha Express. 90.30 am 150 pm Chisor Express. 70.30 am 150 pm Fore Accommodation 500 pm 150 pm

Leave. | Arriva

Leave. | Arrive ::: | \$:60 pm | \$:20 pm Loave. | Arrive.

Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Oninci | Leave. | Arrivo. Day Mall & Florida Express..... 7 3 4 3 2 3 MISCELLANEOUS.

NO PAY! DR. KEAN,

173 South Clark-st., Chicago. Consult percentally or by mail, free of energy consult, nervous, or special diseases. It. I has only physicist in the city was varyable as

N, March 9.-SPIRITS TURPENTINE-

INDIGO BLUE. THE PAMILY WASH BLUE.
D. S. WILTBURGER.
Proprietal.
THE PAMILY WASH BLUE.
Proprietal. GENERAL NEWS.

ons.

annal meeting of the Chicago Watchand Jewelers' Association was held last
in the ladies' ordinary of the Sherman,
Shurly in the chair. The annual elecofficers was held, resulting as follows:
at, A. P. Boynton; Vice-President, J. P.;
Secretary, A. N. Church; Treasurer,
tendrie; Trustees, N. S. Staffin, J. S.
y, and J. K. Nodal. It was decided to
a large watch factory at Rogers
suburb about ten males from the city
liwaukee Division of the Northwestern
I. The factory will be run by an organto be known as "The Trade Watch Comnaving a capital of \$120,000, one-half of
as already been subscribed. The land
has been donated by property-owners

the report at the adjourned meeting this as, and if it is not successful it is highly le that a meeting will be held to-inorrow g to pass upon it. Registration must succe Wednesday, and there is no time to distillers of this city have under consida a new scheme which, if adopted, will an important influence on our export. The distillers and rectifiers in this sectite country have unusual facilities for eap manufacture of alcohol. Hitherto have reserved only their surplusage for country have unusual facilities, the trade is growing rapidly, and promises to rominent feature of the business. Under essent system of export has to submit to a material in the New York Custom-House, in addition the obnoxicus regulations in regard to se, etc. It is now proposed to try the exent of shipping direct from this city of the local Custom-House. It is underthat several heavy firms will take this step unmer, loading a vessel in this city with alfor the Mediterranean direct by the lakes be Lawrences without any intermediate for excessive charges. It will be necessary New York. The customs officials see no objections to the plan, the exporters giving the usual transportation bond, which holds until the vessel clears, when the exportation bond is in force. The discussion of the subject has developed the fact that while the Western distillers can make the cheapest shook they cannot introduce their products into Franc. After the Franco-Prussian war the Germans secured a treaty with France which is so much more advantageous than that with the United States that it practically bars our slook from France. The best that can be done is to ship alcohol to Marseilles, where it is made up under bond and shipped to Algiers and the interior of Northern Africa. The exporters will probably have a conference soon with Collector Smith and learn the practice to be adopted under this new system of exportation.

STREET-CLEANING.

STREET-CLEANING.

THE CITY AND THE STREET-RAILWAYS.

The Council Committee on Railroads met in the City Clerk's office yesterday afternoon, Ald. Itswleigh in the chair, and present Messrs. Swift, Altpeter, Barrett, and McAuley.

The first and only thing taken up was the communication of Commissioner Waller in response to the order passed Jan. If inquiring as to the right of the horse-railway companies to remove the mud and dirt from their tracks to the sides or gutters of the streets, he inclosing the opinion of the Corporation Counsel, which set forth that they had no more right to remove it from the roadways to the gutters and allow it to remain there than had a private citizen, and asking, as a way out of the trouble, that a prohibitory ordinance be passed, the enforcement of which would bring the question into the courts.

MR. JOSEPH F. BONFIELD,

who appeared for the railways, addressed the Committee, saying that he had come to defend the rights of property which were jeopardized by petitions of people who didn't know exactly what they wanted, which petitions did not show on their face any particular grievance, but desired the Council to effect something of which the signers had only a very vague idea. He did not think it was right that citizens should be

on their face any particular grievance, but desired the Council to effect something of which the signers had only a very vague idea. He did not think it was right that citizens should be called before a Committee of the Council without having a matter of this kind reduced to the forms of law,—without having it specifically stated what was required. He assumed that the Council desired to prevent the horse-railways from removing obstructions from their tracks. If the Committee were of opinion that the companies, without arrogating to themselves any superior rights over other citizens, had the right to remove obstructione, he took it that the Committee would not recommend any further action on the part of the city authorities, but would recommend that matters of this kind be piaced on file. He then went on to show that the Commissioner of Public Works sought to accomplish what was beyond the province of the city; not only that, but that it was directly against public policy, and, if the power existed, it ought not to be enforced. Mr. Bonfield said the opinion of the Corporation Counsel was common sense. He didn't think anybody would quesdon the soundness except in one particular. Rajiway companies had rights superior to those of ordinary citizens on the streets.—rights guaranteed by the Council and by the Legislature of the State,—not only rights, but duties to perform different from those of individuals. He conceded that the removal of the dirt from the tracks to the gutters, heaping it up and suffering it to remain there, was incumbering the streets,—no ostruction; and it could be prevented if done by the railways or anybody eise. The Corporation Counsel did not say that the companies had not the power.—that it was not their duty to remove the dirt provided it prevented travel; but he did say if they heaped it so as to be an obstruction they would be amonable under the ordinance. That the companies didn't claim they had a right to do; nor did they want to do it.

mud mone general heap, or leaving it in small piles.

Mr. Bonfield went on to say that they did not desire to pile it up at all, and to urge that the authorities were acting under laws as well as the citizens, and if it was within their power, or was their duty within the law, to compel parties to remove the dirt at their own expense, the Council should pass an ordinance requiring it; but, in the absence of any ordinance, they should not exercise a power which they had not by virtue of law. The city had a right to pass ordinances, but not such as would conflict with those under which the railway companies were operating. The only reservations as to the corporations were the right to regulate the speed and the time of running the cars, and to compel the companies to keep from eight to sixteen feet of road-way in good repair and condition. There was nothing in the ordinances which authorized the city to compel the railways to remove the mud or any other obstruction from their tracks. If there were no contract rights in this direction, the

corporations must be treated as others were. A law as to these corporations should not be pussed unless it applied equally to others. It was said that the companies were not doing the just thing by the citizens in not cleaning the streets. He claimed that they had done more than was required of them by the ordinances and the law, having removed the dust and dirt, taken by others, not by themselves, on their tracks, to the side of the street, that the city might take it sway, thus saving the taxpayers the expense of cleaning the space between the tracks. It was assumed that the city had the right to allow the mud to accumulate. If the authorities performed their duty and removed the inud every week there would be no cause for complaint. The companies had certain rights which seemed to have been forgotten.

Ald, Altpeter said

patrons.

On his motion, amended by Ald. Barrett, the document was sent to the Law Department with instructions, if the city had a legal right to compel the companies to remove the mud from the gutters, to send to the Council a proper ordinance on the subject.

The Committee then adjourned.

From hints that have been thrown out recently it has appeared that there was a probability of a brick famine in Chicago this spring. A of a brick famine in Chicago this spring. A TRIBWNE reporter started out on a tour of inspection among the brick-dealers of the city yesterday for the purpose of learning the exact situation. Several of the representative dealers were seen, and they all agreed in one story. This was to the effect that there were about 4,000,000 unsold brick in the city at present, although there was what might be called a big soarcity, owing to the fact that this has been an open winter, and building has been going on almost uninterruptedly since last full, and, while there was a larger stock than usual in the city last fall, the demand has also been greater, and hence the depletion in stocks.

than usual in the city last fall, the demand has also been greater, and bence the depletion in stocks.

The North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company, wishing to extend its works, cist about for brick. It wanted to fully complete its new enterprise about 12,00,000 of brick, and it wanted them at a reduced rate from the regular price. It went around and picked up all that any of the dealers were willing to dispose of at \$8.50, in this way collecting about 2,000,000, which will probably be all it will need before the new brick comes into market. The manufacturers reserved some of their stocks for the secommodation of regular customers, but will sell at \$10 to \$11 to whoever desires to buy antil they are closed out. There is no doubt that the North Chicago Rolling-Mill Company would have taken every brick in the city if it could have got them at its price.

Hayt & Alsip claim that they have a million of brick on hand which they are anxious to sell at \$10. Dunn has only about 00,000 left, and he would like to get \$11 for them. Should there be any great "boom" in brick this spring, contractors would find considerable trouble in getting brick. The manufacturers also claim that it cost them fully \$1.2 per thousand more to make brick last season than it did the season before. What the prospect is for an abundant new crop and lower prices is hard to foretell at present; a good deal will depend upon labor.

tects and builders seem to think that there is to be a scarcity, even after the manufacturers commonce to make new brick, and they are circulating the story that all of the first kiln has been engaged by those who are contemplating large works, so that contractors for small jobs will have to wait until the second kiln, and that the building business is paralyzed.

It does not seem as though this state of affairs ought to exist, with the vast brick-yards of Wisconsin and Indiana and Michigan so near by to be drawn from. According to the report of manufacturers, every man who has ever been in the brick business will enter into it again this coming season.

THE DOGS. THE DOGS.

SHALL THE ORDINANCES BE ENFORCED?

A TRIBUNE reporter called at the City-Hall yesterday in order to ascertain the feeling of the Mayor, the Superintendent of Police, and other interested officials anent the order introduced by Ald. Rawleigh into the City Council Monday evening, signed by 1,000 West Side citizens, calling upon the Mayor and Police Superintendent to enforce the dog ordinance. This ordinance, which was actively in force up to a few years ago, provided for the licensing of dogs and the destruction of the unlicensed, and, besides keeping the cur nuisance at a minimum, brought a very snug sum into the Treasury each year. Much as a man might love his mongrel, when it became necessary to pay \$2 a year grel, when it became necessary to pay \$2 a year for the privilege of keeping it, the animal was discarded, and soon fell into the hands of the iaw. When the reporter visited Mayor Harrison he did so with a view of learning from him why

for the privilege of keeping it, the animal was discarded, and soon fell into the hands of the igw. When the reporter visited Mayor Harrison he did so with a view of learning from him why the old dog law has not been enforced; whether apart from the petition of the West-Siders, he had not himself become aware that the city is overrun with dogs; whether he had not noticed that the terrible disease, hydrophobia, was becoming alarmingly common; whether the conversion of curs into a source of revenue was not a desirable consummation; and finally what steps he had taken to set at rest the fears of the West Side petitioners.

His Honor, who is usually ready on the day following a Council meeting to discuss any measures there introduced, acknowledged that he had not been able to grasp the dog-law question so cortaprehensively as to be able to come to any decision as to what he should do in the case, and while his mind was not made up upon the subject he declined to have anything to say about it. In fact, he was so overburdened with business that it might be days before he arrived at the determination of what he should do, if anything, in the case.

A visit to Superintendent O'Donnell was equally fruitless. The Superintendent stated that he had as yet received no instructions to move in the matter. The dog law had not been enforced for several years, and there was no use in discussing its features until it was decided to bring it again into active operation.

Ald. Hawleigh told the reporter that although he had introduced the order into the Council he had not looked specially into the question, but he was aware of the fact that the city was overrun with dogs, and that hydrophobia had become anything but an uncommon disorder. In his opinion it would be better for all the dogs in Chicago to be destroyed than for a human life to be lost on their secount, an occurrence which the records of the Board of Health the Registrar looked up the monthly mortality returns for a portion of the past year, and from that fourteen fatali

LOCAL POLITICS. TWELFTH WARD.

The regular weekly meeting of the West End
Tweifth Ward Republican Club was held at No.
908 West Madison street last evening, the President, James H. Sanders, in the chair.

On motion of E. F. Allen, the election of off-

on motion of E. F. Alien, the election of officers, which was to have taken place last evening, was postponed for one week.

Col. L. H. Whitney, Ben M. Munn (candidate for Town Assessor), S. K. Dow, and others spoke upon the political situation. The last-mentioned speaker advocated Col. Alvin Hulbert as a candidate for Alderman.

J. B. Campbell introduced the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That this Club earnestly and heartily indorse our respected neighbor and fellowcitzen, Alvin Hulbert, for the office of Alderman for the ensuing term, and pledge ourselves to earnestly advocate his candidacy and election to that office."

Mr. Campbell also made a speech, indorsing Col. Hulbert for Alderman, as did also Mr. Sanders, E. F. Allen, and J. K. Barry. The meeting adjourned for one week.

THE DEMOCRATIC CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE met last evening in the Tremont House for the unrecede of fixing the time and place for holding

meeting adjourned for one week.

THE DEMOCRATIC CITY CENTRAL COMMITTEE met last evening in the Tremont House for the purpose of fixing the time and place for holding the coming Aldermanic primaries. Thomas E. Courtney presided.

A committee from the Eighth Ward came down to talk against Aid. Lawler. They alleged that Lawler had all the election machinery in his hands in that ward, and that if primaries were insisted upon that no one else would get a show, and Lawler would be nominated. What they wanted was a committee of 100 elected from the various precincts of the ward, to be composed of respectable citizens, and they to name the Democratic nominee for Alderman. This was sat down upon, and Lawler was allowed to hold his monopoly of the ballot-boxes at the primaries. The resignation of Capt. John W. Connett, of the Eleventh Ward, was accepted. James Bradley was selected to fill his place. George Turner, of Aldermanic notoriety, was allowed to sit for the Fifth, and Bernard Schoeneman for the Fourteenth Ward. Judges and places for holding the primaries were decided on in all but the Third, Eighth, and Tenth Wards. There was a general discussion on matters of no interest, after which the meeting adjourned.

after which the meeting adjourned.

SEVENTH WARD.

The Seventh Ward Republican Club met at the corner of Tweifth and Waller streets last evening. Philip Moss was in the chair, and there was a very large attendance. The Executive Committee, to whom was referred the matter of selecting a candidate for Alderman, reported that they had met and discussed the question before them, but had come to no conclusion, and two weeks' time was granted them. Some routine business was then transacted, and the Club adjourned for one week. From what could be learned of the sentiment of those present it is not believed that the Republicans of the ward will make a nomination but they will agree to support any one to beat Ald. McNally. Their opposition to him appears to be based on the idea that he has neither property nor business in the ward, and hence has no interest in common with his constituents.

THE FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN, CLUB, of which W. J. Haufilton is President, met last

mon with his constituents.

THE FOURITENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB, of which W. J. Hamilton is President, met last evening in Aurora Turner-Hall Building. The following were selected as the Executive Committee of the Club: First Precinct, P. Newton, C. Seegers: Second Thomas Embright, C. Engber; Third, Daniel Hessemer, C. Hirsch; Fourth, Charles Albright, Adam Sauer; Fitth, Fred Voltz, August Frantse; Sixth, A. H. Nelson, Chris. Niederschmidt; Seventh, C. B. Throop, N. A. Briscoe; Bighth, Martin Hausen, Henry Ostermann; Ninth, Frank Albrecht, Otto Fischer; Tenth, W. S. Edbrook, P. H. Crosby; at large, George Rahlfs, Fred Fiedtke, and William Warnecke. An informal discussion then took place as to the advisability of putting up a straight Republican candidate for Alderman in the coming election. Capt. W. H. Miller was in favor of pominating a man whom the Club could rely on, and then back such a man up with its hearty support. He was opposed to any compromise with the Democrats. Ex-Ald. McGrath made a short speech, in which he stated that he did not wish the nomination, but should it be tendered to him by the Republicans of the ward he would deem it incumbent on himself to accept it. He would accept no nomination, however, unless it was distinctly understood that he was the regular Republicans and hadate. A committee of five was then selected by the Chair to canvass among the Republicans a chance to be heard from, and to enable the Republicans to vote intelligently at the primary. The Committee is as follows: L. Martin, August Kruse, H. L. Hertz, August Steinhaus, P. Hogan.

HYDE PARK. To the Editor of The Chicago Tribuna. Hype Park, March 9.—In order to remove any misapprehension on the part of my friends in Hyde Park I desire to state that under no circumstances will I be a candidate for reflection for a third term as a member of the Board of Trustees for the Village of Hyde Park; nor would I serve if elected. I have signed a request to my friead, John S. Williams, to be a candidate, and in so doing had supposed that I had done all that was necessary to inform the public of my determination on this subject. In saving this I beg not to be misunderstood. I fully appreciate the kindness and partiality of the friends of the present Board of Trustees, and hope the people will see to it that the next Board is composed of equally as good or better men. Very truly yours, John I. Bennetz.

PRESIDENTIAL.

ILLINOIS. Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

Spring Firld, III., March 9.—The Paimer Club of 1880 perfected its organization to-night. The meeting was composed of about 200 Democrats, but few were even of any local prominence, and most of whom were supplied with to-day's Tribune, which fully explained what few of them understood, the real object of the organization. The first hour was occupied in securing the signatures of the real object of the organization. The first hour was occupied in securing the signatures of members, enough of the faithful being steered up to the desk to run the total up to 104. Officers were elected, Chris C. Brown being chosen President, with thirteen Vice-Presidents and other necessary officers, Addresses were made by Messrs. C. C. Brown, Alf Orendorff, J. C. Snigg, James A. Creighton, and A. N. Crook, all of whom eulogized Palmer. Maj. Orendorff, who is Secretary of the Democratic State Central Committee, in his speech said that the charge that their last candidate had a barrel was a slander. But Gov. Palmer had made barrels in bis early days, and if he was nominated with barrels for a shibboieth he would march on to victory. Judging from the enthusiasm with which this was received, "barrels" will be the war-cry of the Palmer Sazerac boom.

The Committee previously appointed to draft a constitution reported the following, which was adopted:

Whereas, We are upon the eve of a great political struggle, upon which depends the existence of our constitutional form of government; and

initial struggie, upon which depends the existence of our constitutional form of government;
and
WHEREAS. The times demand the nomination
by the Democratic parity of a candidate for the
Presidency who is a man of political strength,
will, and determination, and who shall be in
every sense a great leader, and believing that
John M. Palmer is the man possessing the necessary qualities to lead the Democracy in the coming contest, we, the Democracy of Springfield, do
form ourselves into an organization to be known
as the Palmer Club of 1880. The object and
purpose of said club shall be to secure the nomination of John M. Palmer for President, but the
members of this Club do pledge themselves to
abide by and cheerfully submit to the action
of the Democratic National Convention to be
held at Cincinnati, O., June 22, 1880.
The pledge to sustain the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention is significant. The Tribune
having shown to-day that the Club was organiized to secure the Illinois delegation for Tilden,
and all the indications point to his nomination
at the coming Convention.

ANTI-GRANT.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.
St. Louis, Mo., March 9.—Considerable inter-St. Louis, Mo., March 9.—Considerable interest is manifested in the anti-Grant meeting, called for to-morrow night at Mercantile Library Hall, to be addressed by ex-Senator Henderson. This being the changed program from the meeting expected to take place at Turner-Hall two weeks ago, some apprehension has been expressed that there will be an effort made to pack the hall to-morrow night with a crowd to indorse Grant, but no definit plan for this performance seems to exist. Among those who have signed the call for Henderson to speak are between thirty and forty of the leading Germans of the city.

NOTES.
Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune. WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.-The Bourbon Washington, D. C., March 2.—The Bourbon Democrats are making the most extraordinary exertions to secure united action in their party in Virginia prior to the Presidential election. Randolph Tucker, one of the leading representatives of this class, has sent a communication to the committees of the two parties in Virginia.

tion to the committees of the Kings County Virginia.

New York, March 9.—The Kings County (Brocklyn) Republican General Committee last week tabled, by a decisive vote, resolutions approving the action of the Utica Convention in preferring Gen. Grant for President. Those resolution are to be taken from the table at the next meeting and passed by a large majority,—

The Rev. George Hepworth's Report on the Distress in Ireland.

Abject Misery and Sickening Squalor Met on Every Hand.

Speeches in the Debate on the Anti-Jesuit Measure in the French Chambers.

An American "Heiress" Who Scoops Up a Lot of Gullible Italians.

IRELAND. VISIT TO THE SUFFERING COUNTIES. LONDON, March 9.—The following has been ad-

dressed to the donors of the Herald relief: I have made my first visit to the suffering counhave made my first visit to the suffering counties of Ireland, and hasten to make report of what I have seen and done. The Committee, which is composed of gentlemen thoroughly acquainted with the cofintry and the people, has entered upon its difficult task with the determination to make a personal inspection of 'the distressed districts. They are eminently fitted to supply the pressing need of the sufferers with the greatest possible speed and economy of the funds. They have already held several meetings at which those sections have been indicated which need the earliest attention. They have voted supplies for the quarters where a vast amount of suffering is known to exist. It is easy to understand tho

known to exist. It is easy to understand the
CAUSES OF THE PRESENT POVERTY.
The people have had three bad crops in succession, things have been growing worse and worse, until the almost utter failure of the crops last year brought them to the verge of starvation. They have nothing to plant, a want which the British Government will supply by the loan of seed-potatoes on very easy terms. They have nothing to eat, a want which you have yourselves so generously helped to supply by gifts, which, I am sure, you will supplement by other gifts when you know what is the real state of the case. In order to understand for myself the condition of affairs, I spent a few days under the leadership of Col. King-Harman, covering about thirty square miles on the first day, and over forty on the second. I visited a large

visited a large

NUMBER OF SMALL SETTLEMENTS
on the west bank of the Shannon in the Counties of Roscommon and Sligo. For about ten
hours each day I rode and walked, entering

I could find no setting language in which to express my sorrow and my sympathy. The first I remember was that of an old woman who satt on the madely threshold of her hut as we went by, letting up her hands as if in supplication and crying, "Nothing has passed my lips for twenty-four hours." I never know the value of a loaf of bread till that moment. When we gave her half a loaf she took it with the

EAGERNESS OF A FAMISHED DOG.

She trembled with ige and weakness, for she was over 70 years of age, and hunger had reduced her to the likeness of a skeleton. There was a giare in her age that told of famine. She stood in the middle of the road and thanked God that Americans had not forgotten Ireland. It was hours before I could get away from that haunting, huggard face.

Nor shall I soon lorget the sight which I saw in another hut. The mother of seven children was holding the youngest, a girl of a month, in frantic embrace, meaning as she rocked to and fro. She looked up with startled gaze as we entered the door,—which we could only do by bending,—and gave a low cry as though in very terror. After a few minutes she was reassured, for she thought me AN AGENT OF THE LANDLOND

sent to eyict her, Then she told me she had nothing to eat for several days except a poor dole of Indian-meal which a relief committee gave her, and for which she was thankful enough. She would be compelled to see it die by inches in her arms. But for the meal which the Relief Committee supplied the family would have literally had nothing to eat.

But I cannot recite all the individual instances. Let me give you a sample of what I saw in many scores of huts, and in a few which are thatched and of stone and stand on the edge of a bog which affords them peat for full. They contain three small rooms. One with a room where the household lives. Through a small hole in its roof the kitchen smoke is generally forced to escape. There is almost

A PEAT FAMINE

this year on account of the wet weather. The only fuel consists of a bunch of green twigs. Anoth

with that in which they will find themselves in the course of a few weeks.

FROM THE EARLY PART OF APRIL until the first crop is reaped, that will be the season of the real trouble of their actual struggle for existence. Feed them until the middle of the summer, and the blessings of the whole of Ireland will rest on your generous hearts.

The Committee have money, but it is not enough to last until the end of the famine. Hundreds of thousands are keeping soul and body together by your bounty and generosity. For the sake of charity make one more effort. Give your Committee the means of warding off the otherwise inevitable horror of starvation. I shall visit Mayo and Donegal next week, and will make another report.

GEORGE HEPWORTH.

FRANCE.

THEY LEFT THEIR DEBTS BEHIND.

Cable Special to The Tribuna.

PARIS, March 9.—A story comes from Rome that an American lady who represented herself as a \$4,000,000 heiress was recently married to a scion of a noble Roman family in the Eternal City. The bridal couple were determined to lose none of the attractions and pleasures that Italy could afford, and during the honeymoon they contrived to accumulate debts amounting to \$200,000, after which they quietly departed for London. It is thought that they will next visit New York. A number of their creditors have started for Engiand to persuade them to return to Rome.

ORLOFF GOING HOME.

Prince Orioff, the Russian Ambassador, will shortly proceed to St. Petersburg. A dispatch from St. Petersburg says that the Russian Government will probably take advantage of Prince

PARIS, March 9.—M. de Freycinet's Government has to-day encountered the first defeat of its campaign. Clause 7 of M. Jules Ferry's Higher-Education bill has been rejected by a vote of 148 to 129. This unexpectedly large majority has, of course, created great exhilaration among the Reactionists, who claim that it is a heavy blow to the Republicans. Their triumph will be short-lived. Before the vote the Premier declared that he would not accept defeat as final; he would be compelled, by the necessities of his position, to introduce measures directed exclusively against the Jesuits; he would still be able to bring the clause again before the Chamber of Deputies, where its previous success was assured.

The only other important speech of the day was made by the veteran M. Dufaure, who urged that priests had the same right to teach as other citizens. That the present movement was a relic of Jacobinism; that it tended to oppress religion and violate freedom; that it sowed families, and that the religious fraternities were too firmly established in the hearts of the people to be shaken by the attacks of a despotic dovernment.

M. Dufaure got the better of the argument.

Government.

M. Dufaure got the better of the argument.
His supporters were not only the Imperialists,
Legitimists, and Orieanists of the Senate, they
were also the great mass of Conservatives who
see more danger to the country in the uprooting
of an established Order than in any affront that
could be put upon the Ministry.

Before the Senate adjourned the last three articles of the bill were adopted, and the debate
onlits second reading was fixed for Monday next.

FOUND DROWNED.

One More Unfortunate, Rashly Importunate, Seeks the Lake.

Poor Emma O'Dell Fished Out of the Basin Yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon the body of a once handsome and comely woman was rescued from the lake, just opposit the north end of the Exposition Building. Some laborers employed along the rail-road-tracks in that neighborhood noticed it floating to and fro just outside the pier, and, after securing it by a rope, one of them notified Officer Patterson, of the day squad. By him the body was drawn upon the pier, and later a conveyance was procured and it was taken to the Morgue. It was thought that the body had been weyance was procured and it was taken to the Morgue. It was thought that the body had been in the water for several months at least.

Among other speculations, thecase of Emma O'Dell was mentioned. This, perhaps, because the O'Dell case was a rather singular one, and because it has recently been brought freshly to mind by an occurrence of yesterday roorning, which was given prominent newspaper mention. namely: Mrs. Caroline O'Dell, keeper of a boarding-house at No. 430 Michigan avenue, yesterday appearing before Justice Wallace and fequesting a warrant for a Miss Mary O'Brien, who rented rooms in the upper story off Mrs. O'Dell's house. The case was fully explained by Mrs. O'Dell, and the warrant was finally made out for aiding in abduction. The abducted one, as claimed, was a daughter of Mrs. O'Dell, who, though 25 years of age, was simple-minded as a child of 10 years. This condition of mind was the result of a sunstroke in New York City some nine years ago. The girl's mental capacity was never good, but after this sunstroke she was really out of her mind at times. She had taken a great liking to Miss O'Brien, and had frequently manifested a preference for her company. This and several other circumstances, which will be explained later on in the story, gave Mrs. O'Dell the idea that her daughter

ties of Roscommon and Sligo. For about ten hours each day I rode and walked, entering altogether a hundred wretched bovels, which the people delusively call their home, and where, from morning till night, they encounter the dread monotony of want and misery. While fully prepared to meet more or iess distress everywhere, knowing through former visits something of the chronic state of poverty in which the people live,—I was not prepared nor could anything I have ever before seen in any degree prepare me, for the scenes of abject misery and sickening squalor which I found at every turn. The people did not know of my coming, and could not prepare for any dramatic display of wretchedness and want. Unawares I searched every corner of scores of houses for the means of subsistence, and came back at night with the second and the second of the seen what it would do you all good to see. Even after hearings it. I am sure you will increase your gifts, generous as they have been, tintil this great chasm of distress can be bridged over. When I slipped a paltry shilling into their smads, and women clutch a loaf of bread as though they were afarid that some) one would suddenly appear to take it drom them, you can faintly imagine what I have experienced in the last few days. The friend whe accompanied me observed that I felt a large imple my throat all the time. I could find no string language in which to express my sorrow and my sympathy. The first I remember was that of an old woman who sat on the mady threshold of her hut as we went by, letting up her hands as if in supplication and crying, "Nothing has passed my lips for twenty-four the last few moments later the unfortunate mother was induced to restrain her wo; there was yet one found of remissing and swooming to the floor. A few moments later the unfortunate mother was induced to restrain her wo; there was predent the first hands and hand the feel shricking and swooming to the floor. A few moments later the unfortunate mother was induced to restrain her wo; there was foun

and feel shrieking and swooning to the floor. A few moments later the unfortunate mother was induced to restrain her wo; there was yet one chance, it might not be the last one. Having been soothed into a quieter mood, and having been coaxed out of insisting upon poing to her daughter at once, she was left alone, and the reporter accompanied her two sons to the Morgue. Mrs. O'Dell has her full share of misery. She has worried and fretted herself over Emmas's life, and especially over her disappearance, until she has become but little able to withstand such a shock.

Miss Mary O'Brien was easily found at the Armory last night, and was readily recognized by the reporter, as she has upon one or two occasions prior to this figured in police matters. She is a handsome womain of the blome type, and is the daughter of an Oswego, N. Y., Alderman. Her profession is music-teaching. She volunteered a straight story of the affair, and began with her first days at the house on Michigan avenue about six months ago. A friend of hers told her about the girl Emma having an illegitimate child living at the Foundlings' Home, and advised her that the house was not a proper one for her to live at. She afterwards found out that Emma was a little foolish, and this, to her mind, excused her crime. Emma took a great liking to her, and spent much time in her apartments. Her mother was very strict with her, and treated her rather as a menial, which greatly provoked Emma. The grif appeared to know her defects, but was always desirous of having them overlooked, and of being honored and respected. As late as the day of her disappearance she told Miss O'Brien that she was going to run away from home at the first opportunity, and that she was going to drown herself in the lake. For certain reasons Miss O'Brien was not last evening apprised of the full facts. She had talked like this before, but nothing ever came of it. Late that night Mrs. O'Dell inquired of her if Emma was with her, and, on receiving a negative answer, she was told that she h

this morning.

THE SAD SECRET

of the dead girl's life, which is hinted at above, is briefly this: So mething over a year ago, when her malady seemed to be better, she managed to keep company with several young men of the neighborhood, and, being of a lively disposition, she was allowed considerable liberty. Within the past year the terrible consequences of this folly subjected the family to a scandal, the only excusing feature of which was the girl's mental condition. A child was born, and, being fatherless, was sent to the Foundlings' Home. When at last the scandal could not grow larger, Mrs. O'Dell attempted to have some reparation made her daughter, and she caused the arrest of one John Keyes, a young raliroad clerk, who was alleged to be the father. In some way or other the case slipped through and Keyes was discharged. This was about six months ago. The death of the infant occurred a little later, and was a severe blow to the poor simple mother. Keyes left his situation, and is now saild to be in St. Louis. Much more might be written about this, but it is now unnecessary. The grave will hide it all, and remove it from the conversation of men.

RAILROADS.

HEAVY MORTGAGE.

The Burlington managers have just issued, in a neatly printed pamphiét, a copy of the trust mortgage recently given by it on the Burlington & Missouri Road and branches in Iowa, which it acquired by consolidation a few years ago. The mortgage, which bears date Oct. 1, 1879, recttes that, whereas the Burlington & Quincy Road has absorbed all the property and franchises of the Burlington & Missouri River. Brownville & Nodaway Valley, Des Moines & Knoaville, Chariton, Des Moines & Southers, Creston & Northern, Nebraska City, Sidney & Northeastern, Clarinda, College Springs & Southwestern, Chillicothe & Atlantic, Leon, Mt. Ayr & Southwestern, and the Hastings & Avoca Roads, and is authorized to issue bonds, the payment thereof to be secured by a trust-mortgage on the aforesaid roads, equipments, and transhiese; and whereas there are outstanding bonds of the Burlington & Missouri River Road to the amount of \$1.717, 250, bearing 7 per cent interest, secured by first mortgage to J. M. Poster, H. P. Kidder, and John A. Griswold, and \$77,000 on the Red Oak HEAVY MORTGAGE.

whereas the Burlington & Quincy, in order to increase the capacity of the acquired property, must make large expenditures; and whereas the Burlington & Quincy, in order to provide for the repayment of moneys advanced or to be advanced for making such expenditures, at a meeting held in Boston Nov. 20, 1878, did resolve to issue bonds to the extent of \$18,000 per mile on the single main track of the Burlington & Missouri River Road and the several branches thereof, and \$14,000 on the second track, to have forty years to run, bearing interest at not more than 5 per cent, payable semi-annually; therefore the Burlington & Quincy Bailroad has conveyed to George Tyson, Francis Bartlett, and William J. Ladd, as Trustees, the said Burlington & Missouri River Road and branches owned and perpetually leased, in the States of Iowa and Missouri, and all such extensions as the Burlington & Quincy may construct or become owners of, provided that all such, including the main line, shall not in the aggregate exceed 900 miles; and all the revenues and income derived therefrom, and \$3,278,000 in construction bonds on the branches named, to have and to hold, with right of foreclosure in detault of payment of interest, taxes, or assessments, until the Burlington & Quincy shall have paid in full the principal and interest of the bonds mentioned, when the right and title shall revert to the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, which further covenants to set aside each year as a sinking fund 1% per cent of the par value of the bonds issued, the same to be applied to the purchase of the bonds issued the same to be applied to the purchase of the bonds issued.

A RESIGNATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribuna.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 2.—E. K. Hindman, Superintendent of the Baltimore & Ohio Rallroad Pittsburg Division) has resigned, to take effect to-morrow. He will henceforth devote his time to forwarding the interests of the Connelisville Coke & Iron Company, a charter for which was recently granted at Harrisburg. The office is to be located at Philadelphia and the operations carried on in Fayette County. The capital stock is \$1.000,000, divided into 20,000 shares of \$50 each. This is one of the largest corporations chartered in the State for many years. The stockholders recently purchased 8,000 acres of coal lands in Fayette County, the vein of coal being of the very best coking quality. They have already expended \$1,000,000 and will invest another \$1,000,000 in setting the machinery of the corporation in working order. Three hundred coke ovens will be erected immediately, and work on a blast furnace prosecuted without delay. The mining of coal, manufacture of coke, production of pig-iron and iron and steel will be prosecuted on a large scale, and will give employment to hundreds of workingmen. In railroad circles there was much surprise at the resignation of Mr. Hindman, "for," remarked the manager of one of the Western lines, "be was a natural-born railroad man, and has grown up in the business." A RESIGNATION.

LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATIONS. ALBANY, March 9.—About six hundred merchants, manufacturers, etc., from different parts of the State met in Albany to-day, and marched to the Assembly-Chamber, where they were given a hearing by the Railroad Committee, and opposed the Hepburn bill, which provides for discrimination in rates of freight.

The Eldredge Sewing-Machine.—It leads the world, and is the best for you to buy. Sold on monthly payments. 199 State street. Furs packed with Buck & Rayner's Moth Powder have no unpleasant odor in the spring.

Chicago can boast of the best \$2 house in the states in the Atlantic Hotel. Talk not of wasted money. Money was neve vasted by buying Dawson's candles and cigars.

DEATHS. MURDOCK—In Pittsfield, Mass., Monday, March 8, ary Murdock, formerly of this city.

CLOAK—March 8, Walter D. Cloak, son of George
v. and M. A. Cloak, aged 3 years 9 months and 20 W. and M. J. Cloak, aged a years y mostand and and any days.

137 Philadelphia (Pa.) and Lambertsville (N. J.) papers please copy.

FLORSHEIM—At the residence, No. 827 Wabashay, Mrs. Jetta Florsbeim, mother of Mrs. J. Baum, aged Wyears and 6 months.

Funeral Thursday, at 10 a.m.

BAER—Tuesday morning, March 9, at 2:30, our prother, Aaron Baer, of Garden City Lodge, No. 56, L. O. F. S. of I.

Funeral from residence, No. 145 West Twelfth-st., Wednesday at 10 o'clock a. m.

CONVER—At 25 West Monroperst, Transfay, March CONYNE-At 725 West Monroe-st., Tuesday, March Edna, infant daughter of Charles B. S. and E. H.

Funeral Thursday at 11 a. m. ANNOUNCEMENTS. A REGULAR METTING OF THE TENTH WARD A Republican Club will be held at 25 West Lake-St., Thursday evening, at 50 'clock.

Tibsenian Riffles-ALL COMBIN-FERS ARB tub-committees connected with the management of the ball at the Exposition Building St. Patrick's night will meet at Burke's Hotel, Wednesday evening at 50 'clock to complete final arrangements.

THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Tribune Home Club will be held at the Tremont THE REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE
Tribune Home Club will be held at the Tremont
House to-day, commencing at 1:30 o'clock p. m. A
full attendance is requested.

THE QUARTERLY MEETING OF THE NORTHwestern Branch of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of the M. E. Church will be held at Centrai Music Hall, southeast corner State and Randolphsta., commencing at 10 s. m., Friday, March II.

THE TWELFTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB
Will meet in Gwaley's Hall, on Saturday evening.

THAT THE PEOPLE MAY BETTER UNDERstand the country, characteristics, and condition
of the Irish, Mr. George C. Needham, the Irish evangelist, will speak upon the subject this evening at the
Chicago Avenue Church. The lecture will be free, but
cres. Born and bred in the land wiche my swikers so
much sympathy, Mr. Needham's talk will doubtiess be
full of practical information.

St Jacobs Oil

The Great German Remedy. AMERICANS. GERMANS, FRENCHMEN, SPANIARDS, SWEDES, HOLLANDERS, DANES, BOHEMIANS, PORTUGUESE, ITALIANS, POLES,

And the people of every nationality UNDER THE SUN, Of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Heads Sprains, and all similar bodily pains and ailments

Druggists sell this Great German Remedy at 50 CENTS. STACEY HILL, Esq., of the Mt. Aubur-nelined Ratiroad, Cincinnati, O., says: "Un oubtedly it is a remarkable medicine."

Wedding Presents, Table Ware, &c., SPECIALLY LOW DON'T FAIL TO GET OUR Hamilton,

Shourds & Co., State and Randolph-sts. BUSINESS CARDS.



COMING ART SALE

FIRST IMPORTANCE.

THE HARPER COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS One Hundred and Forty-Four Paintings by the Most

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION. **COMMONWEALTH**

DISTRIBUTION CO. Their popular monthly drawings, never postpones, have taken piace regularly in the CITY OF LOUIS-

March 31. These Drawings, Authorized by Act of the Legislature of 1869, and Sustained by all the Courts of Kentucky, occurred regularity on the Last Bay of every Month, Sundays excepted, and were supervised by prominent citizens of the State.

Every ticketholder his own supervisor; could can

1,930 Prizes Whole tickets, 22. Half tickets, 21. 27 tickets, 32. 80 tickets, 3100. Applications for club rates were made to office. Full list of drawing published in Lou Courier-Journal and New York Herald and ma

Orders of the analysis of the (Courier-Journal Building) HAIR GOODS.

UNK Rourists. Travelors. Excessionists should visit.
CHAS. T. WILL'PS
For Trunks, Satchela, Best
de. It will psy.
No. 144 State-st.

AUCTION SALES. By GEO. P. GORE & CO.,

WE SHALL MAKE ANOTHER Great Catalogue Auction Sale On Wednesday, March 10, AT 9:30 A. M. SBARP, OF

BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS

Nothing larger or cleaner than this sale has over been offered in this city.

We call especial attention to

25 Cases Assorted Ties & Sandals, WOMEN'S AND MISSES' WEAR, and 75 Cases Men's Hand and Machine Sewed Goods THAT ARB CHOICE.

Also, 100 Lots SAMPLES Child's Falls.
Shoes.
Catalogues and goods ready for inspection Monday.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.
80 and cl Wabasher. Thursday, March II, at 9:30 a. m.,

TRADE SALE **CROCKERY** and

30 Casks American W. G. Ware. 40 Crates English W. G. Ware, 15 Casks Rock, and Yellow Ware. 2,500 Brls. Glassware, "assorted." Glass and Bronze Lamps, Lamp Chimneys, Burneys, Shades, &c.
A large assortment of TABLE CUTLERT of fine and medium grades.
At 2:30 p. m., a lot of second-hand FURNITURE.
GEO. P. GORE & CO. Auctiopsets.

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO., St and St Randolph-st., General Auctioneers **CLOSING-OUT SALE** Fine Art Depository,

220 Wabash-av., Continues Every Day This Week. THIS STOCK MUST AND WILL BE SOLD. FRIDAY,

Special Sale of Mirrors. For Our Wednesday's Sale, 9:30 THIS MORNING.

THE ENTIRE FURNITURE OF ELEGANT PRIVATE RESIDENCE.
Rich China and Crockery Ware, A Line 250 Carpets,
Parlor and Chamber Sets,
General Household Goods,
General Merchandise, &c., &c.
WE MUST SELL—must have room for consistents coming in.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
Stand & Bandolphs.

By HENRY & HATCH, Successors to Chas. E. Racdin & Co. Auctioneers, 137 & 139 Wabash ev. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 10. REGULAR AUCTION TRADE SALE DRY GOODS, CLOTHING Hats and Caps. Furnishing Goods, Cashmeres, Jacobs, Luciers, and Gents' Hosiers, Curses, Plated Ware, Outlers, Notions, etc., AT W O'CLOCK & M. HENEY & HATCH, Austioneers, J. EMERY, Jr., Manager. By HENRY FRIEDMAN & SONS,

REGULAR TRADE SALE China, Crockery, and Glassware, On Wednesday, March 10, at 10 o'ell.

Do casts China.

Do crates W. G. Cicckery.

Do casts Brown and Tellow Ware.

Decorated Ware. &c., &c.

GEO. W. BECKPORD, Salanda.

By D. LONG & CO.,

March 10, at 10 a.m. ure of all kinds Carpets, Stores, Cro eral Household Goods. D. Long & Co., Auston

VOLUME

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purchase of at a great red regular prices offer a POS GAIN. Quality

> In addition will continue Satin

At \$1.50 We invite ine these qua the above pri a decided ba 20 per cent lo lar qualities elsewhere.

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Open this 1 Invoice of th ties in Lon The assortm styles and p desirable. Retafi .- First Floor.

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The Finest Pas HEATED TH and being situate ing, and adjoining rectly between th STATE AND OFFICES

Offices in th Near La Salle

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